

Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1923.

NUMBER 23

No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen

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Charleston, S. C.



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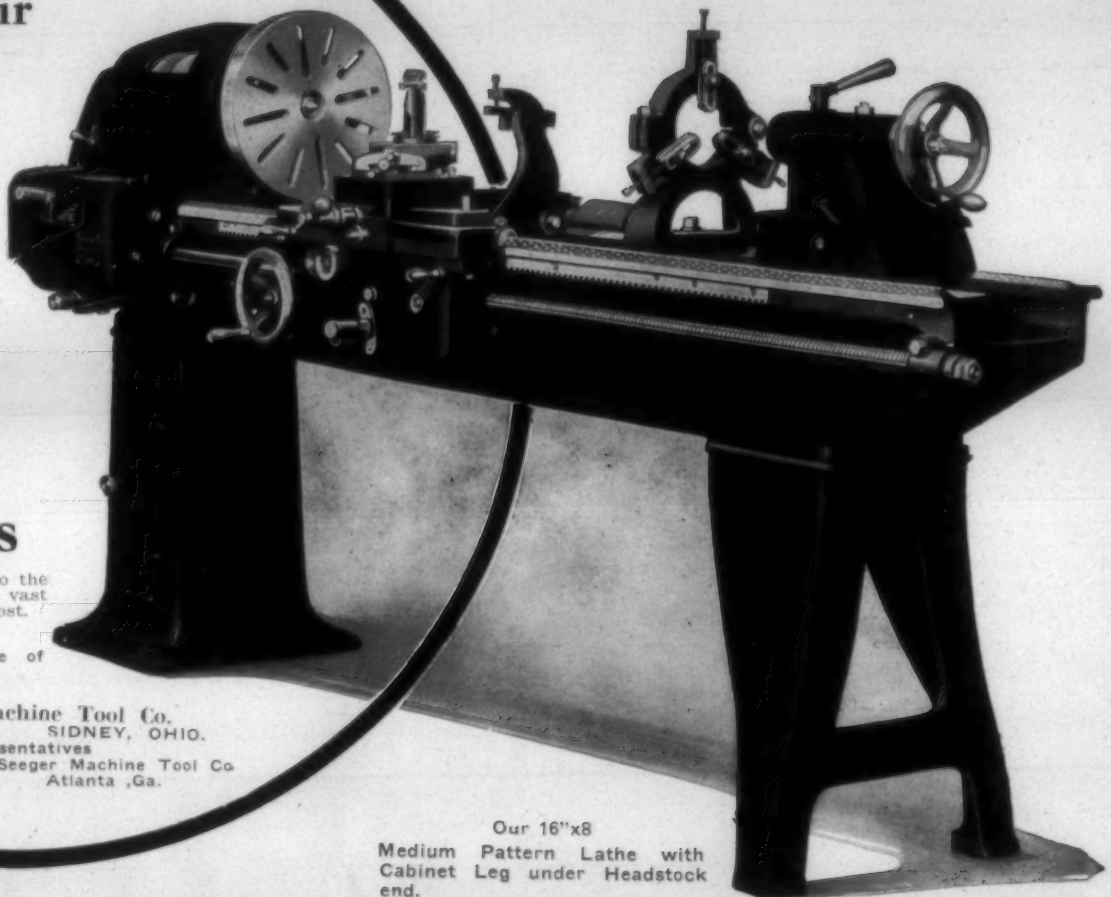
First, through profits lost on the machine's production; 2nd, through the tremendous time involved in outside repairs; 3rd, through the increased cost of labor which you pay the outside shop; 4th, through the actual cost of replaced parts. You pay double for this service, and 5th, through the annoyance of removing and setting up the machine. Save all that expense and trouble by installing

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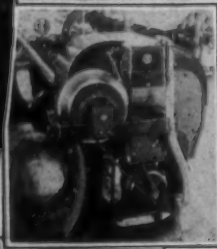
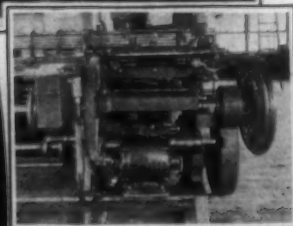
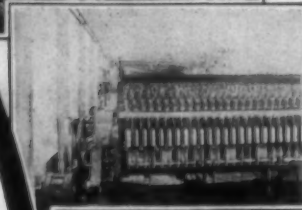
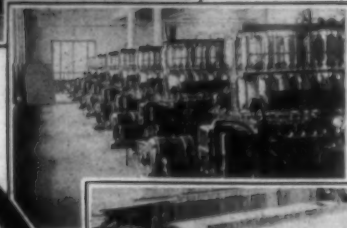
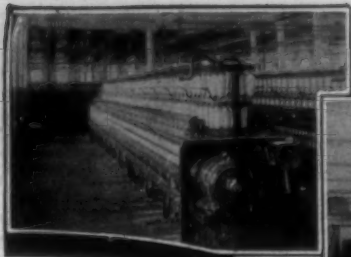
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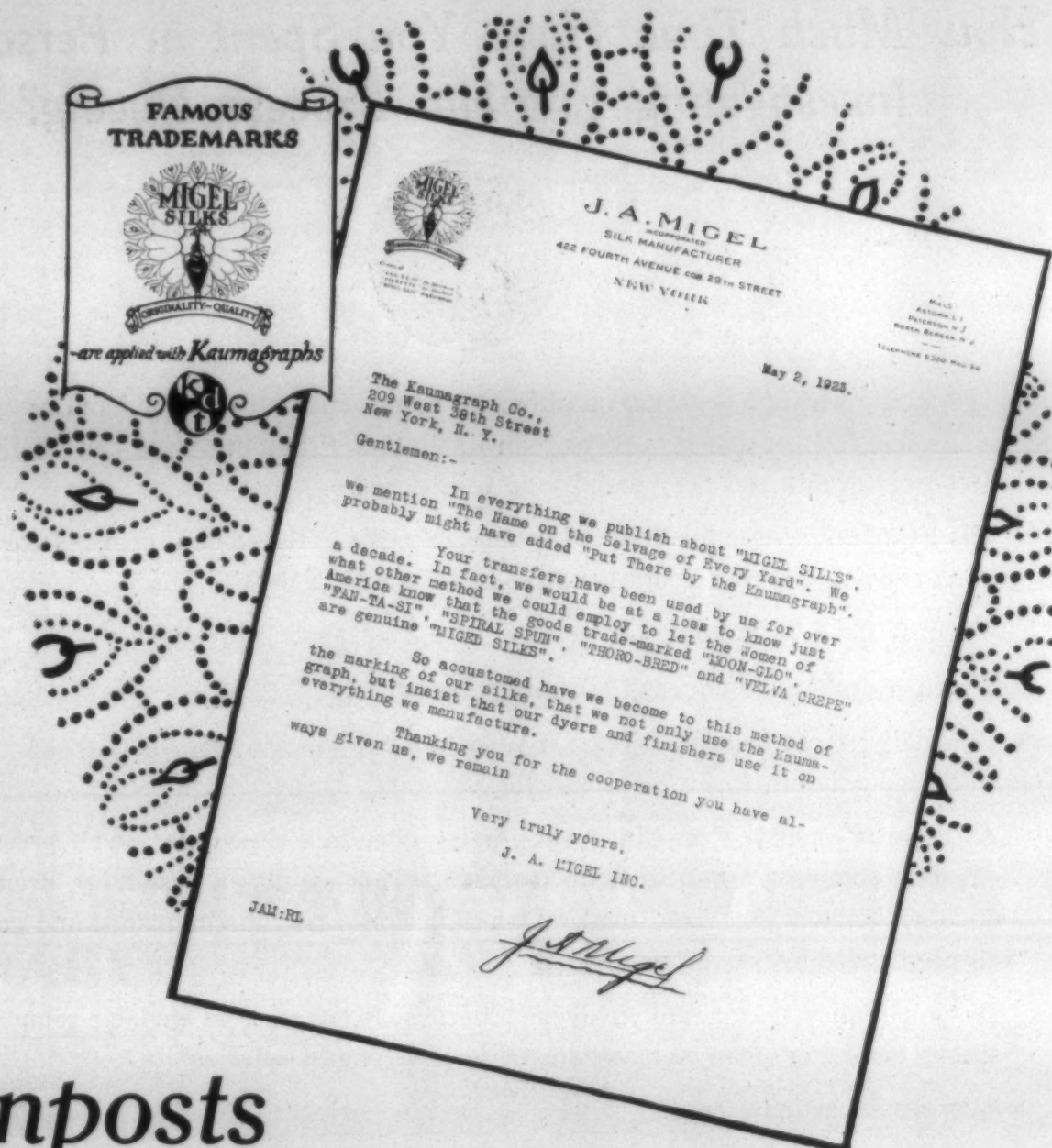
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How Much Time Have You Spent in Personally Investigating Franklin Process Dyeing?



THIS is rather a personal question, we admit, but on the other hand permissible, feel because it is more than likely that Franklin dyeing can vitally affect your profits and the salability of your goods.

The Franklin process involves the dyeing of yarns in the wound form. Before the yarn is dyed it is removed from spools to Franklin Tubes.

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Don't accept someone else's opinion on the matter. Find out for your self. Don't be guided by any unfavorable report which you may have heard about Franklin dyeing years ago. The process was in its infancy then. Today the Franklin Process Co. are the largest users of fast vat dyes in the United States and the quality of Franklin colors is unsurpassed

We shall be pleased at any time to show you through any one of our three plants. We have no trade secrets. We will give you as much time as you want and answer as many questions as you care to ask.

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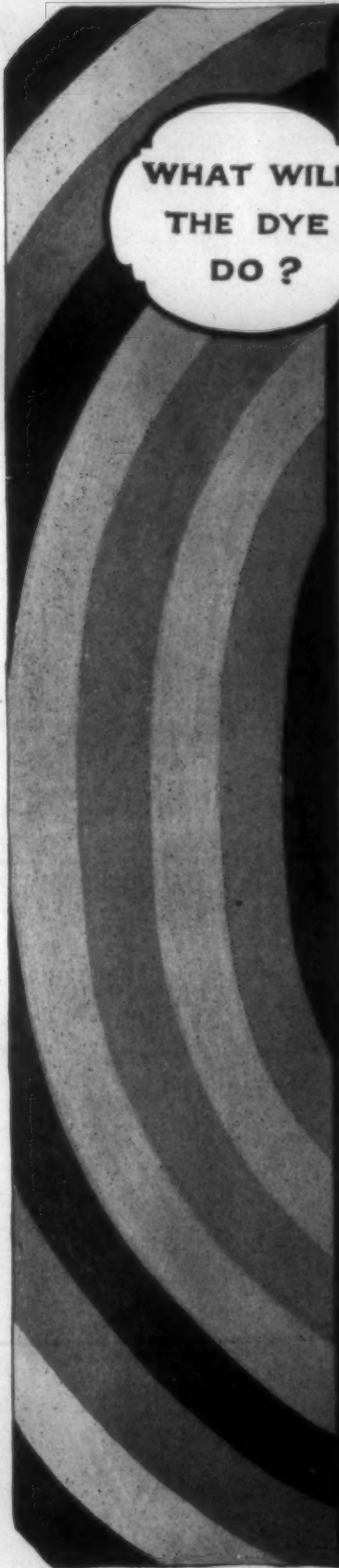
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The only wire
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Armco Ingot Iron



WHAT WILL
THE DYE
DO ?

For the Dyer of Mercerized Cotton Yarn

"National" has published a new color card showing "National" Direct, Developed and Sulphur Dyes on mercerized cotton yarns and sewing threads. This card presents 128 dyeings, 64 on yarn and 64 on sewing thread; and also gives practical methods for their application. It should be a valuable addition to the working library of the cotton yarn dyer.

Write to the nearest National Branch for "Fast Dyes on Mercerized Cotton Yarn."

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.
40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

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<i>Hartford</i>	<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Montreal</i>

"NATIONAL" DYES

FOR TEXTILES



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Cost Finding in the Textile Industry

There is today no industry in the country less acquainted with their costs of production than is encountered in the Textile Industry of the South. There are two reasons for this—First, the inadequacy of manufacturers to obtain true production reports and second—The erroneous belief that a cost system necessitates a large clerical force which ultimately furnishes nothing but red tape and is worth neither the expense of installation or upkeep. But on the other hand, what manufacturer would object to his bookkeeper or secretary devoting a few hours each month in preparing a statement that would correctly and scientifically reflect the cost of each yarn number produced and the cost of each class of materials manufactured in the weave room? And if

(By J. Irwin Howard, of Scott, Charnley & Co., Charlotte, N. C.)

he will place on the production of the different articles. If some fifteen or twenty articles are produced this becomes a problem of magnitude and of major importance. It is imperative that the cost of each item be correctly and scientifically ascertained, not yearly, but upon a time basis allowing the discontinuance of any article produced at a cost greater than it may be purchased for directly and greater production of those articles upon which a profit is realized. Such information may only be obtained and analyzed through the adoption of a departmental cost system.

Cost accounting, as a science, is a branch of general accounting. Its province is to analyze and record the cost of the various items of material, labor and expense incurred in the mill, and so compile these elements as to show the total production cost of a particular piece of product. With the cost books once established, the best modern usage is to incorporate their records in total in the general financial books. In this way the modern cost system builds up an interlocking series of accounts which furnish the basis for a detailed study of the operations of a manufacturing business. In connection with the monthly statements obtainable, an examination of any unusual variations is made upon the close of each producing period—if the variations are substantiated by facts, as they will be, the reasons are ascertained and brought to the attention of those interested and affected by them in order to insure the best possible results. Cost information increases in value and effectiveness in proportion to the degree that it serves the management in the efficient operation of the mill. This purpose is admirably served by acquainting the mill executives and overseers with the methods of cost keeping, thereby showing them that the primary object is not to ridicule past weaknesses but to point the way to better productive efficiency.

In January of this year the writer was employed by Scott, Charnley & Company, certified public accountants, to investigate conditions in southern mills for the purpose of determining the practicability of a simple system that would reflect this information without increasing the duties of the clerical force. After several months research work

this was installed in a mill at Rockingham, N. C. This mill manufactures several yarn numbers, various weaves of different grade cloth, several sizes of rope and maintains a large dye plant. Not only was it found practical to cost each item produced, by operations, but it was also found that the accurate production was obtainable by operations for any stated period and further that it was NOT necessary to increase either the mill or clerical employees. A statement was also prepared showing the cost per hour for operating looms on various classes of materials and the percentage of lost time in comparison to the hours possible to operate.

One of the principal items found was the effect that a cost system, furnishing an accurate method for pricing materials in process, would have upon the balance sheet. It has long been customary in the Textile Industry to consider the value of any materials processed as being one half the value of the finished article. Considerable time was given to this subject, it being found that such materials in relation to the finished article will vary from 15 to 37 per cent depending upon the uniformity of operation production. Any pricing of inventories upon this first method will therefore reflect from the cost of the finished article, resulting in the showing of a less cost of production and such erroneous operation costs as to make the total absolutely untrue. When the results of the balance sheet are considered much stress must be laid to the correct pricing of inventories which cannot be done by any hypothetical supposition as considering materials completed to a certain percentage when some ten or eleven operations are required in production. This is possibly better explained by mentioning the fact that the majority of yarn and cloth manufacturers are far from obtaining the most efficient results from their operations, and that operation inventories in fairly sized mills have been seen to vary from 1,000 pounds to 5,000 pounds at certain operations. Thus, if a uniform production is not obtained or materials are allowed to accumulate at any one operation (having encountered over two hundred section beams in one cloth mill which had been on the floor for over three months) the proper expense will not be absorb-

ed. Operation costs for inventory purposes will vary from .0021 cents per pound at the pickers to .1035 cents per pound at the winders from which it will be recognized that inventories may only be priced, based upon the operation percentage of their completeness. This, in some instances is one-half of the operation finished cost, but is NOT one-half the cost of the completely finished article. The correct percentage of completeness at each operation will depend entirely upon the pounds shown by the inventory, which cannot be taken in one amount. Detailed statements, in their entirety, will be furnished any manufacturer interested in this subject by Scott, Charnley & Company as will also statements showing the methods of pricing yarns and weave goods by numbers and classes.

June Conditions in Philippine Textile Market.

The Philippine textile market in June continued to manifest a lack of confidence in American quotations, believing that present price levels will not be maintained. In addition, the strained financial situation of dealers held business at a low level during the month. There was a slight improvement about the middle of the month, but consumption slackened toward the end of June, leaving the textile trade at the lowest point of the year.

Importers' stocks of gray sheeting are ample, but there is little movement or interest in these goods, which are selling at prices below replacement costs. Chinese gray goods hold a strong place in the market and the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods has resulted in shipments of gray goods from China to the Philippines. White sheeting stocks are ample with a slow movement from houses making bargain prices.

Gray drill stocks are normal, but although they were offered at low prices sales fell in June. Colored drill stocks are fair with a fairly good demand in evidence.

Denims are somewhat scarce. Sales of American denims are stagnant but Chinese 6 to 6 1-2 ounce denims are selling well.

Khaki stocks are light. The demand is good with prices holding firm. Warp sateen stocks are fair, the demand is normal, and there is some indenting.



J. Irwin Howard.

the manufacturers of today knew these costs what would the results be? Every manufacturer should ask himself, "Am I making a profit on every article I sell?" and if they did how many could answer that question with any degree of accuracy?

Primarily the purpose of cost accounting is to serve as an aid in industrial management to the end that the manufacturer may receive as large a profit as possible from his operations. Statistics obtained from this source serve a useful purpose in providing data not only of past operations but for a comparative basis for future production. When a manufacturer produces two or more articles, he is constantly confronted with the problem of deciding the desirability of continuing the manufacture of each of the articles which he produces and of determining the relative emphasis which

Unusual Cotton Year Ends.

Rising trade and fears for a time of a cotton famine sent spot cotton at New York up from 20.35c on August 8, 1922, to 31.30c on March 17 of the present year, says Oscar W. Riggs, in the Journal of Commerce. Futures after being as high as 31.60c on March 14 had dropped to a low for the season of 21c at the close of last week. In fact, prices fell below 21c, January touching 20.83c and May 20.96c. And the feeling is that still lower prices would not be surprising, at least for a time. The big decline from the middle of March was due largely to a buyers' strike, diminishing fears of scarcity and hopes of a big crop on an unprecedented Government acreage of 38,287,000 acres. This finds reflection in a decline of over 10c per pound. The coming crop is now estimated at around 12,000,000 bales, against 9,730,000 last season, 8,375,000 in 1921-22 and 13,699,975 in 1920. For six months trade was on tenderhooks here, not only because of two semi-failures of the American crop in succession but also a fear that the next crop might also be deficient. A third failure would be little less than catastrophic to the cotton business of the world, for cotton consumption naturally tends to increase with the increase in the world's population. It is now supposed to be 1,500,000,000, including 300,000,000 in Europe and 110,000,000 in the United States, not to speak of the swarming populations of the Far East. Not all of these people depend on American cotton exclusively for the cheapest clothing known to mankind. But as the United States raises 60 per cent of the world's crop it is a powerful factor in the world's cotton markets. It is sharply watched by the Liverpool, Havre, Bremen and other Continental markets as well as Alexandria, a city built close to the site of the famous one of old, and also finally by far off Bombay. This is naming only a few of the world's cotton marts which sharply watch New York and Southern prices and also the crop reports issued from Washington. As civilization spreads the use of cotton spreads. There is no substitute for cotton. Nettles and so forth were tried by Germany during the war. Goods were made from them that served as emergency, but after the war of course they went into the limbo of discarded things along with paper clothing, which also for a brief period served as a makeshift. There have been suggestions that if the price for cotton should continue abnormally high something might be done with some sort of preparation of wood. But with cotton now declining this suggestion is now not taken seriously if indeed it ever was. Yet it is perhaps no more strange than the idea must have seemed at first that wood could be used in making paper. And unless a really effective way can be found for extirpating the boll weevil and other pests which prey on the cotton plant it may yet be necessary as population increases to use jute and other fibers more freely for

bagging, packing and other non-clothing purposes, so that cotton may be saved for use solely in the making of yarns and cloth, or, in other words, clothing.

Meantime the world's consumption has fallen off during the present year, much to the astonishment at one time of many of the trade. And yet not to the astonishment of everybody. It was considered as very likely that if prices went to a certain point curtailment of the use of cotton would follow. And it did follow. The buyers' strike all over the United States in 1920, which continued well into 1921 and which had so much to do with deflating war prices in many directions, taught the people a lesson. They found they had an effective weapon. If working men could strike the great mass of the people could also strike each in his own way. And it is a curious fact that whereas in the fore part of the present season it looked as though the world's consumption would exceed 14,000,000 bales of American cotton the estimates had to be cut later. Yet for some considerable period it did seem as though it might exceed 13,000,000 bales. At any rate, the weekly and even the monthly consumption for a time was running at that rate. Then it became very clear that the consumer was in revolt. Lancashire had adopted a 50 per cent time on American cotton and stuck to it. New England mills began to curtail. After a time they were running on a three to four day week. They took frequent holiday even to the South. And finally the estimate for the year, as nearly as can now be arrived at, is about 12,500,000 bales, as against 12,800,000 last year and 10,500,000 two years ago. The "high" was 15,000,000 in 1915-16. In 1912-13 it was 14,750,000. Germany's crippled condition hurt the American trade this year. And Japan for a time was in a sense out of the running. Its general trade was hard hit in various ways. Its buying capacity was reduced very noticeably. It has taken this year some 635,000 bales of American cotton, against 910,000 up to the same time last year. The Continent, it may be added, has thus far taken 3,107,000 bales, against 3,700,000 bales thus far last year. Great Britain is nearly 400,000 bales behind with a total of 1,575,097, against 1,950,000 for the previous year. America, to be sure, has held up better than any other country. It has taken some 6,805,000 bales, against 6,242,000 for the same time last year. et its foreign trade has suffered from foreign competition. In one way the cotton farmer has been in the same boat with the grain farmer. The cotton of East India and Peru has competed more actively than for many years past with American cotton in Europe, especially in Liverpool. The consumption in this country, while well ahead of last year and 1,400,000 ahead of two years ago, falls probably nearly 1,000,000 bales behind the high record of 7,685,330 in the year ending July 31, 1917.

(Continued on Page 31)

It Outlasts All Others

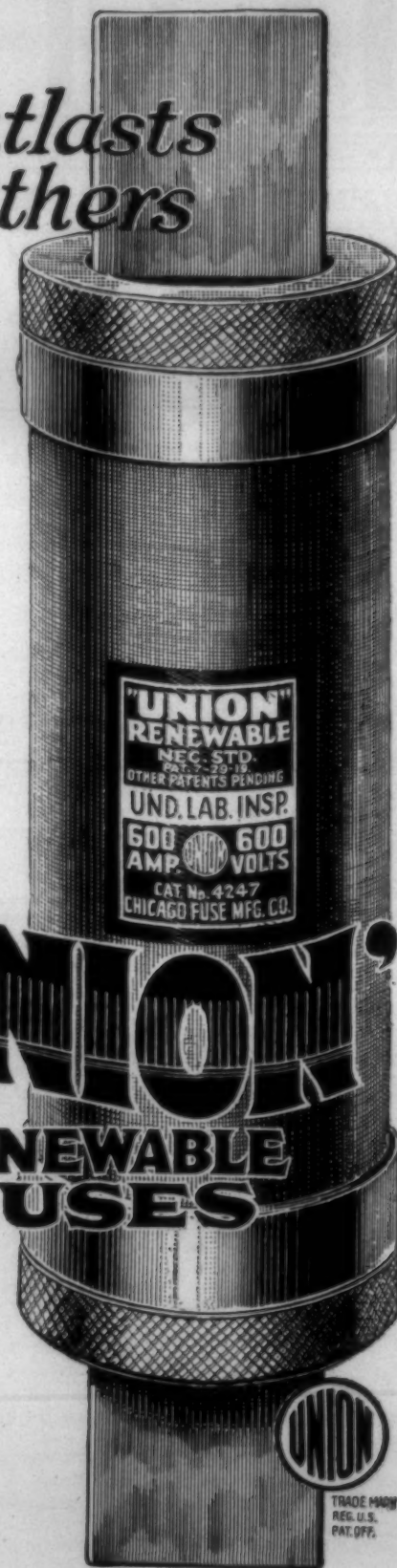
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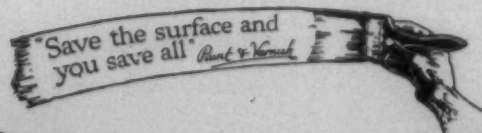
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Operated by able, willing workers, 318,480 busy spindles daily turn out products of high merit in this great textile plant.

Walls and ceilings of the Manomet Mills are painted throughout with OJACO Mill White. The result is a cheery background that gives an ample, even distribution of soft reflected light; more and better production; reduced lighting costs.

Further details regarding OJACO Mill White for textile mill interiors will be supplied upon request by the nearest OJACO distributor listed opposite.

Oliver Johnson & Co., Inc.
Paint Makers since 1833
PROVIDENCE

How to Advance Yourself in the Mill

(By H. D. Martin.)

There is nothing so interesting in this world as that of advancing one's self. Many a man finds the years rolling along but finds himself making little or no advancement. He appears to be still in the rut and wondering how long it is going to last. So a man often asks himself, or asks some confidential friend, "How can I advance myself in the textile industry? What is the matter with me?"

Upon the favorable answer to this personal question the man must put his greatest energy. It is regrettable that there are not enough big positions to go the rounds if all men were competent to fill them. The converse of this has its peculiar middle bearing. When the big positions are open there are not many men who have properly prepared themselves for the advancement to fill them. So they are opened for the downright good ambitious man who has made the most of himself and is prepared to fill them. But alas! when many men are called upon to match up what they know about a particular situation available, they are found to be short of knowing how to do certain things which are necessary to know and which at the least, is required to know in order to secure the position.

That what is being driven at may be fully understood, we will draw up the particulars surrounding the conditions of some recent openings. A western manufacturer of threads wanted a good man to take charge of its growing small plant. In order to give satisfaction the man who aspired to fill this place had to know the thread business thoroughly, particularly that part of the business which has to do with the finishing of the goods. Finishing is one of the most important parts of the thread making business. The threads may be ever so well spun twisted and spooled, but if the finishing is not right it will be useless to try to market it as first class goods and make a profit.

In this small plant, the trouble was to get the right finish and the man wanted must know how to finish especially well. Well, the manager of this plant advertised for a good man. The first man who responded was a most excellent gentleman and the manager had as much hoped to land him into his service, as the applicant did to land the job. But when the applicant was asked if he knew how to glaze threads, and not only knew the mechanical process of glaze finishing, but also did he understand the recipes of how to mix the glazing compounds, and so forth, he was obliged to state that he could not personally glaze, neither did he know anything about the chemistry of the compounds used. This man needed this job very much, but could not do one thing necessary to capture the job. This was peculiarly unfortunate. Here was a case where the man wanted and needed

the job very much. The thread works wanted and needed him very much, (a mighty good combination of two things). But the man's own ability was lacking in his own business. It is known for a fact that this man had previously had every opportunity to learn this special part of his own trade, but had not prepared himself with a thorough knowledge of every detail of his own business. He had had charge of thread making plants before, but he had always depended upon his subordinates to perform some of the special tasks in their own way without ever having found out how they did it nor how the compounds were mixed.

The above explains why this man remained in the ruts. It also shows why many men answer the call to advance themselves in the industry. They are not prepared. They lack the one needful thing, viz: practical technical knowledge. This is an age of technicalities and specialists. A man cannot always shift the burden of what he does not know onto others. People nowadays move fast, changes in positions are rapid. If the head glaze finisher in a small plant leaves or is sick, and nobody else can do the work, the superintendent must know at once just what to do even if he has to take hold and do it himself. The works must be kept going. The market does not wait for for any mill's mishaps. It buys the best goods and gets them from the other fellow if he can produce better goods and deliver them on time. Therefore the superintendent must know how to keep things moving.

Next, in the bleachery of a very successful plant the superintendent could step in, when the boss bleacher was out, and show the boys exactly how to do the best job of bleaching that could be done. He could do the bleaching himself, personally. One day he was doing one of these personal stunts in first class bleaching; a young man came to him and said, "What would you do if you happened to be out sick, too, at the same time as the boss bleacher?" The superintendent replied, "I guess we'd have to shut down the mill." The young man saw his chance and offered to assist in the bleachery during his spare time and learn how to bleach. This young man was the boss in the finishing room. He was a good one too. He knew how to get off good work and he knew when these goods he handled were properly bleached. But he did not know anything about how to bleach them. So this young man had plenty of spare time as all good men do who know their business well. He was given a chance to learn during any of his spare time.

The writer can see this man now, sweat as he did then. Oh, how that man worked! He did not stand around and ask questions. He took hold and worked himself. He took the scoop in his own hands and mixed the compound and did it rapidly. He timed the kiers himself.

He became an expert bleacher himself in that plant, and operated the bleachery along with the finishing plant after the boss bleacher left. Finally the superintendent left and this man became the successful superintendent's successor. He has been in charge of this plant many years—all because he had prepared himself at the right time. He had seized his chance and made the most of himself. This shows one way of how to advance one's self in the textile industry. He was not afraid of doing much extra dirty work himself.

Another thing that this new superintendent did, he was as careful to train his own successor in the finishing and bleachery, as he was trained himself. This is also important. Many men fail because they have not trained good men to succeed them. One of the most important things about any plant is to have good men in tow and learning the game of being worthy successors. It is a solemn fact that many men have lost their own good jobs because they were afraid of having any men under them learning enough to be able to succeed to take their places. The strongest industries we have are those where men are being trained especially well to take the bosses places when they are sick or leave. Also those places are the strongest where these men are trained by their own bosses. Oh, yes, mill men, it pays to be friendly and let the other fellow learn as much about your own job as possible. Give the ambitious man a chance, and they will be loyal. They will not be so selfish as to want to succeed you until you retire or take a bigger job; and they will rejoice as much at your own promotion as they will about their own rise as a consequence. Many men do not advance because of this great failure to make friends.

The man higher up loses out because he has made no loyal competent friends to amply support him in carrying the load at all times. The would-be coming man loses out because he is disloyal to his superior in office. Yes, make friends by all means and every day make yourself more friendly, by helping your superior in office more and more. And the superior in office in turn assist his assistants to climb by giving them a loyal helping hand. Teach them many of the stunts that you have found worthwhile. When this is done, these very men would rather follow as your assistants than to succeed you unless you have retired or been promoted. This is loyalty divine; and until men learn this manufacturing refining process they will not become superior men in their own trade. One man in charge of a large department was forced to be absent on account of sickness. He had trained nobody to take his place. Things went to smash and he went with it. It was unsafe to have things go on like that. Therefore some men are really advanced because they have not

trained men coming along behind them.

Another valuable asset of any mill man is to know designing. The writer knows of no more valuable trade to know in connection with cotton manufacturing than that of fabric designing. It is not hard to learn and it is of invaluable importance to the well rounded out cloth mill overseer, supervisor, agent or manager. The importance of this can be well attested by the fact that only recently a fancy goods mill wanted a superintendent. The new man came. The first matters which came up the new "super" was shown samples of cloth. He was asked about the construction of them. What would be the cost of manufacturing them; could they be made in this mill, and so forth. But as this superintendent had only a rudimentary knowledge of designing he was at once floored. The treasurer liked and wanted this man very much. Did everything he could to carry him along. He wanted him to succeed, but without a thoroughly trained knowledge of designing, the man was simply useless to him. It is true that the mills in question had competent designing weavers, and this new superintendent could have hired a good specialist in designing. But this would not have wholly met the situation. These mills were very fancy goods mills. The treasurer was well posted and knew designing himself. He wanted a companion in his superintendent. He wanted to be able to talk with a man who knew at first hand all of the designing, technicalities and who could step in and show his designers and weavers how to do things, and what things to do. So this superintendent had to give up and which was all honorably done. It was a mutual misunderstanding that these two men ever came together. But the treasurer took all the blame and saw to it that this otherwise good and valuable man lost nothing financially by the failure. Both of these men are good friends, now, although they had never previously known each other. The retiring superintendent even suggested and recommended his own successor and the treasurer fully appreciated the favor. This superintendent could blame only himself. It is well known that he could have mastered designing in full, particularly if he had taken his wife's timely advice.

Meantime, the foregoing shows that there are places for the advancement of men who know the details of their own business well. What should a man learn? Learn how to grind cards; study loom fixing; learn to weave fancy goods; study the loom; their various makes and capacities; master designing; learn to clothe cards; how to slash yarn and make the various sizings for the various weighting of the goods; cost finding; efficiency; learn the harder things about cotton manufacturing; learn them because they are hard to learn, and because you

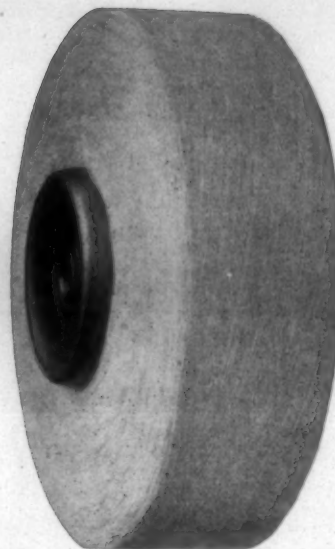
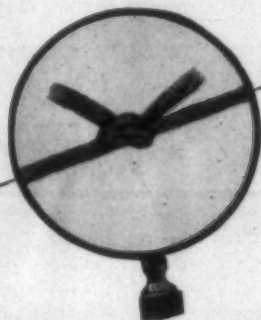
(Continued on Page 33)



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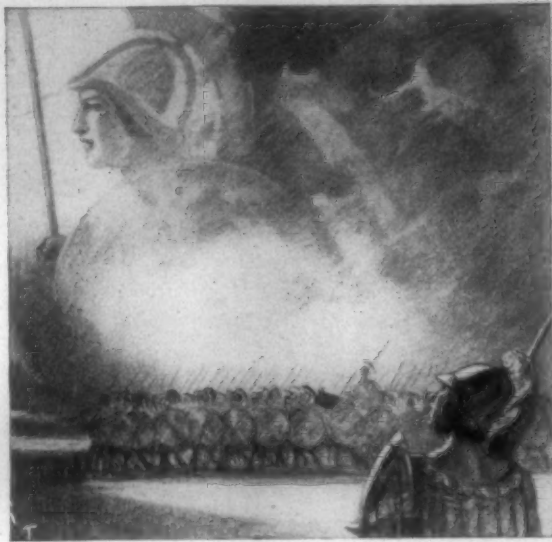
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Intermediate and Finisher Picker

The intermediate and finisher picker are constructed along the same general principles as the breaker picker and has the same objects as the breaker picker, that of cleaning and preparing the cotton for the following process. The main difference in the breaker and the intermediate and finisher pickers is the fact that the laps produced by the intermediate and finisher picker are more uniform in weight per yard. The reason for this is that the intermediate and finisher are equipped with a device known as an evener motion. Another difference is in the way the cotton is fed into the machine. In the case of the breaker picker it is fed in in loose flecks or as a mass, whereas on the intermediate and finisher it is fed in in the form of laps coming from the preceding process. There are four laps placed on an apron behind the intermediate or finisher picker and the forward motion of this apron feeds the cotton into the machine. The speed that this apron feeds the laps into the machine is the part that is changed to effect a change in the draft of the machine, as the speed of the delivery roll remains constant. There are four laps from the breaker picker placed on the apron of the intermediate picker and in turn four laps from the intermediate placed on the apron of the finisher picker. After the cotton is delivered by the feedrolls of the intermediate and finisher pickers it is treated in the same manner that it is in the breaker picker but as the cotton is fed into the intermediate picker it passes under the action of the evener motion, the working of which is as follows: The object of the evener motion is to automatically regulate the speed of the feedroll in accordance with the weight of cotton fed into the machine so as to produce a lap of uniform weight. The evener is constructed as follows: The cotton passes under eight sectional plates, each of which are about five inches in width. The plates are connected in pairs, and these pairs connected by saddles and these saddles are connected by a still larger saddle. At the center of the last saddle, which is covering all of the plates through the smaller saddles is a pin which projects upward and forms bearing for a lever. One end of this lever is stationary, on the other end of this lever is a segment (part of a circle) of a gear, the teeth of which give motion to a gear which is on a shaft or sleeve with another gear. The teeth of this gear engage with teeth on a rack, connected to this rack is a belt guide that controls the position of the belt on the cones, which are so arranged that the moving of the belt from one position to another changes the speed of the driven cone, which gives motion to the feed roll on the picker. Changing the speed of the cone then would likewise change the speed of the feed roll. When a uniform amount of cotton is being fed through the picker the plates are

feed roll throughout the width of the picker and under these conditions the cone belt should be at the middle of the cone pulleys. But if a portion of cotton is thicker than the uniform thickness comes through to the eveners the plates over the thick portion are raised. This in turn raises the lever and then through the gears the belt is shifted to the smaller part of the driving cone, thus the speed of the feed roll is decreased, reducing the length of cotton fed into the machine in proportion that the weight is increased as a result of thick place being in the lap. Upon the heavier or thicker portion passing through the feed rolls and under the evener plates, the plates return to their former position, causing the shift on the cones to work back to the center of the cone. Likewise if a thin portion of cotton passes under the evener, the evener plates lower shifting the belt on the cones to the lower end of the driving cone, thereby giving the feed roll more speed. In this way a lap of uniform weight per yard is produced.

The object of the measuring motion is that when a certain length has been delivered and wound on the lap roll the feed rolls and calender rolls are automatically stopped, while the beater shaft and fans continue to revolve. The measuring motion is provided with change gears. By these change gears different length of laps can be produced. To find the length of lap that a certain change gear will produce, we first find the number of revolutions that the bottom calender roll makes while the knock-off gear is making one revolution. This result multiplied by the circumference of the roll will give length of lap. The picker is automatically stopped each time the knock-off gear makes one revolution. The bottom calender roll is seven inches in diameter, and on the end of this roll is a single worm drive. The worm gear which is driven by this worm is the change gear and in this case we will say has 4 teeth. This change gear is on a shaft, and on the other end of this shaft is another gear of 24 teeth which drives the knock-off gear which has 30 teeth. What will be the length of lap produced?

Solution: First find revolutions of bottom calender roll as compared to one revolution of the 30-tooth knock-off gear. 45×30 which is 64.28

$$1 \times 24$$

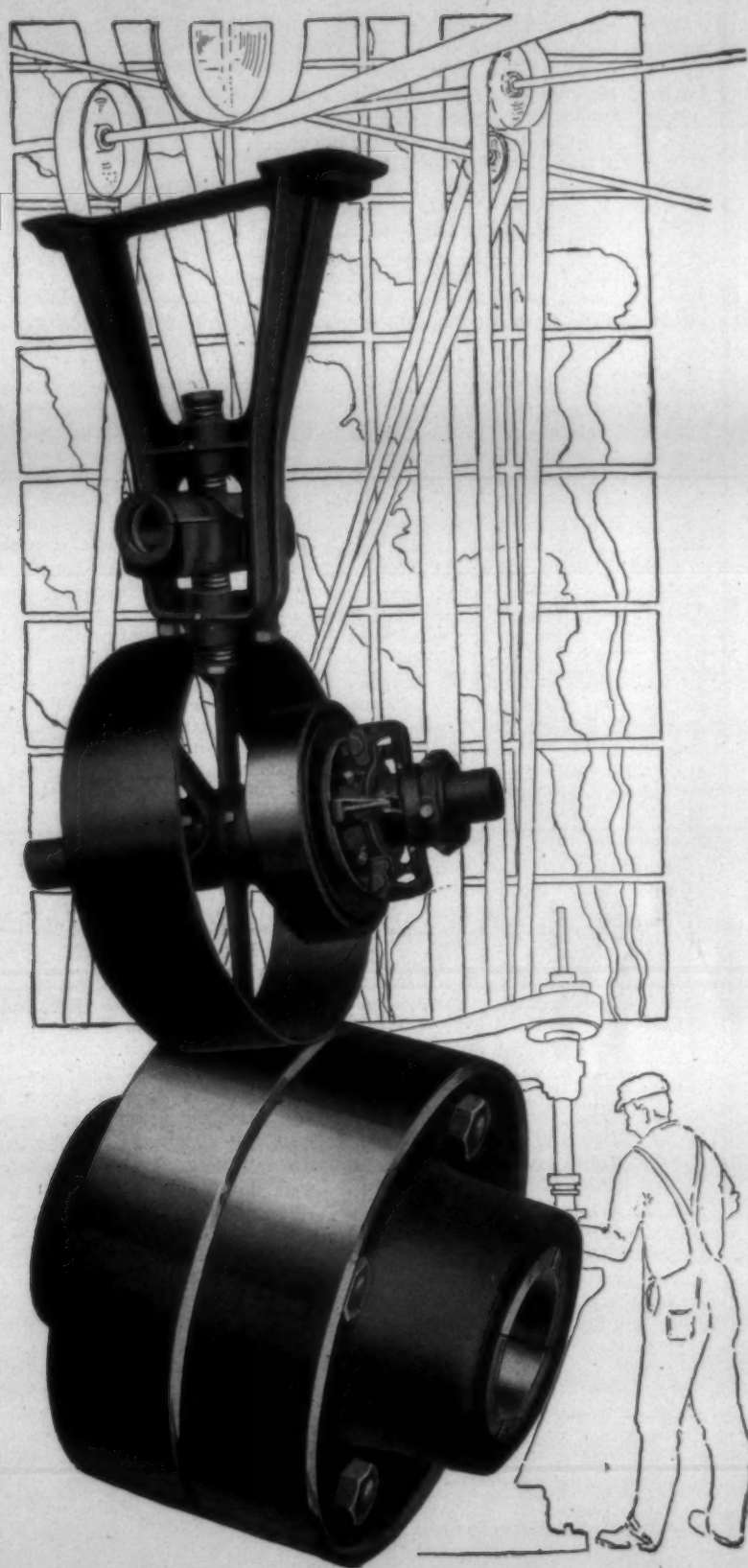
revolution of roll to one revolution of knock-off gear. Then $64.28 \times 7 \times 3.1416$ is 1.413.704 inches, length of lap. 1.413.704 divided by 36 is 39.27 yards in lap. These calculations brought to one example could be expressed as follows:

$$45 \times .30 \times 7 \times 3.1416 \text{ which}$$

$$1 \times 24 \times 36$$

is 39.27 yards.

A constant for the measuring motion may be found by considering
(Continued on Page 28)



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Products of a Day
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HEDDLE FRAMES

WIRE HEDDLES

Leicester, Mass.

World Cotton Takings 623,000 Bales Less Than Last Year.

Washington.—The weekly cotton service bulletin, number 35, issued by the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shows world spinners takings of American cotton, according to a report of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, for the period August 1 to July 13 totalled 11,783,000 bales for this year, as compared with 12,406,000 bales for last season. Of these totals, Great Britain took for the two years, respectively, 1,554,000 bales and 1,870,000 bales; Continental Europe 3,162,000 bales and 3,604,000 bales; America 6,400,000 bales and 6,060,000 bales; Japan and Mexico 6530,000 and 867,000 bales.

Cabled reports from the bureau's foreign representatives follows:

Europe.—Stocks of cotton in European ports on July 13 for the year 1922 and 1923 were respectively as follows: Great Britain 916,450 bales and 483,180 bales; Havre 149,630 and 53,570 bales; Genoa 15,600 bales and 8,500 bales; Barcelona 78,650 bales and 79,520 bales; other Continental ports 209,460 bales and 65,940 bales. Of these totals, stocks of American for the two years respectively were in Great Britain 541,490 bales and 184,050 bales; Havre 131,460 bales and 38,840 bales; Genoa, 12,000 and no bales; Barcelona 60,000 bales and 59,500 bales; other Continental ports 205,980 bales and 32,000 bales.

England.—Deliveries to spinners in Great Britain for the period August 1 to July 13 totalled 2,599,118 bales this year as compared with 2,651,460 bales for the 1921-1922 season. These totals were made up of varieties as follows: American 1,554,425 bales in 1922-1923 and 1,870,201 in 1921-1922; Brazilian 116,493 bales and 61,220 bales; Egyptian 404,064 bales and 312,176 bales; Peruvian 254,212 and 262,183 bales; West Indian 17,212 and 11,883 bales; African 83,573 and 74,692 bales; East Indian 169,139 bales and 59,105 bales.

Japan.—According to a cable received from Commercial Attache James F. Abbott, Tokyo, July 16, warehouse stocks in Japan showed an increase of 28,000,000 yen during June standing at the end of the month at 506,000,000 yen. The increase is especially noticed in raw cotton and cotton textiles which increased 4,700,000 yen and 5,000,000 yen respectively. The heavy importation of Indian cotton that has been noted during the last few months has caused warehouse stocks of that commodity to increase from 19,700,000 yen at the end of April to 34,600,000 yen on May 31 and to 40,000,000 yen at the end of June, while American cotton stocks on June 30 had dropped 1,200,000 yen from the amount held on May 31. The same general increase noted in raw cotton has also taken place in cotton textile stocks.

Raw cotton stocks at the port of Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka registered an increase over the end of the proceeding month amounting to 4,400 bales standing on June 30 at 34,300 bales, while wholesale stocks of cotton yarn at the two latter places amounted to 40,000 bales at

the end of June, an increase of 2,300 bales during the month.

Japan's raw cotton imports for the month of June amounted to 68,600,000 yen as compared with 54,900,000 yen for the previous month. Exports of cotton textiles for June decreased slightly and amounted to 15,000,000 yen as compared with 16,900,000 yen for May.

Italy.—Arrivals of raw cotton for the port of Genoa for the week ending June 23 totalled 1,047 bales, of which 146 were American; 795 Egyptian and 106 other. Stocks on the same day amounted to 4,348 bales of all kinds, of which 807 were American; 2,197 Indian; 777 Egyptian and 567 other. The cotton price for American fully middling 28 mm. for the week June 11 to June 16, was quoted at 32.10 cents per pound.

Spain.—Cotton stocks in Spain on July 1 amounted to 82,000 bales as compared with 74,000 bales on the same date last year. Arrivals during the month of June amounted to 13,219 bales. Due to strikes in 100 textile mills cotton consumption during June was unusually small, amounting to only 9,974 bales. —Cable from Commercial Attache Chas. H. Cunningham, July 20.

Australia.—It is reported that cotton cultivation has been increasing, both in acreage and yield in Queensland. In 1922, there were under cultivation about 7,000 acres divided among 1,600 individual growers with a yield of 3,878,673 pounds of seed cotton. Estimated figures for 1923, place the cultivated area at 40,000 acres and the yield at 20,000,000 pounds of seed cotton and the number of growers at 7,500.

Japanese Artificial Silk Industry Expanding.

Washington.—The steady demand for artificial silk in Japan, during the last few years, has caused not only an increased production and development of the industry, but a corresponding increase in the volume of imports of this commodity, according to advices received by the textile division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

As a result of the growing demand for this product, the price has advanced considerably, and consequently, the manufacturers are now making good profits and enlarging the scope of their business. The Japanese annual production has grown from approximately 100,000 pounds, in 1918, to about 250,000 pounds in 1922, and it is predicted that it will reach 300,000 pounds in 1923.

The imports have increased from 75,000 in 1918 to 225,000 in 1922, and the first three months of the present year show a large increase over the corresponding volume of 1922. They are principally from the United States, England, France, Italy and Holland.

Textile Machinery More Active in June Than a Year Ago.

Washington, July 31.—Practically all classes of textile machinery show a decline in operation when compared with May this year, but there

is a heavy increase in the actual number of looms and spindles in operation when contrasted with those for the same month last year, according to the monthly active and idle textile machinery report made public by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

The statistics, which do not include data from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, John & Colony Manufacturing Company, Merrill Woolen Mills, or Sheble & Kemp, follow:

Of the total number of looms wider than 50-inch reed space, 84.3 per cent were in operation for some part of the month of June, 1923, and 9,513 were idle throughout the month. The active machine hours reported for wide looms for the month of June formed 90.1 per cent of the single shift capacity, as compared with 91.3 per cent for the month of May, 1923, and 63.8 per cent for June, 1922.

Of the total number of looms of 50-inch reed space or less covered by the reports for June, 1923, 83.8 per cent were in operation at some

time during the month, and 2,786 were idle throughout the month. The active machine hours for these looms represented 83.6 per cent of the single shift capacity, as against 84.4 per cent in the preceding month, and 59.9 per cent in June, 1922.

The number of carpet and rug looms reported for June, 1923, was 9,121, of which 87.5 per cent were in operation for some part of the month, and 1,142 were idle throughout the month. The active machine hours reported for these looms represented 85 per cent of the single shift capacity of the looms, as compared with 85.7 per cent in May, 1923, and 72.1 per cent in June, 1922.

Of the total number of woolen spindles reported in June, 1923, 87.1 per cent were in operation for some part of the month, and 294,934 were idle throughout the month. The active woolen spindle hours reported for this month represented 92.8 per cent of the single shift capacity as compared with 99.9 per cent in May, 1923, and with 89.9 per cent in June, 1922.

The number of worsted spindles in operation during June, 1923, was 90 per cent of the total, and the number idle was 246,855. The active worsted spindle hours were equal to 95.1 per cent of the single shift capacity. In May, 1923, the active worsted spindle hours represented 103.6 per cent of the capacity, and in June, 1922, 68.5 per cent.

Of the total number of sets of cards reported for June, 1923, 88.7 per cent were in operation at some time during the month, while 787 were idle throughout the month. The active machine hours for cards were equal to 105.4 per cent of the single shift capacity in June, 1923; 101.4 per cent in May, 1923; and 91 per cent in June, 1922.

Of the combs reported for June, 1923, 83.5 per cent were in operation for some part of the month, and 419 were idle during the month. The active machine hours for this month were equal to 102.6 per cent of the single shift capacity, as compared with 112.6 per cent in May, 1923, and 81.2 per cent in June, 1922.

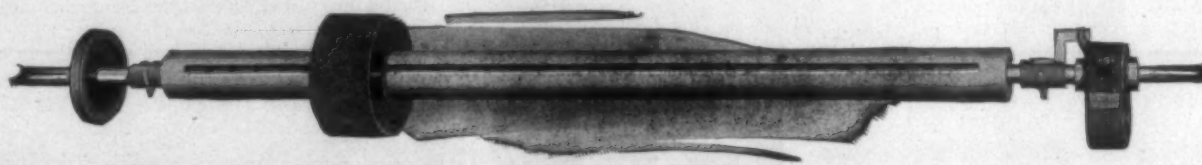
New Sales Connections for McClave-Brooks Company.

The McClave-Brooks Company, Scranton, Pa., makers of McClave grates, stokers and combustion appliances, has appointed the Carbon-dale-Buffalo Company, Buffalo, N. Y., as their sales representative in New York state and Canada. The territory will include that part of the state west of Rochester, and also the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada. Mr. Henry J. Botchford is manager of the Carbon-dale-Buffalo Company.

I. N. Beeler Company, 504 City Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y., will represent the McClave-Brooks company in New York State north of Kingston and East of Rochester.

Sales in the remaining part of the state will be handled by the McClave-Brooks Company's branch office in New York city, under the direction of Mr. George Blair, Jr. Mr. Norris N. Sibley was recently appointed assistant manager of the New York office.

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



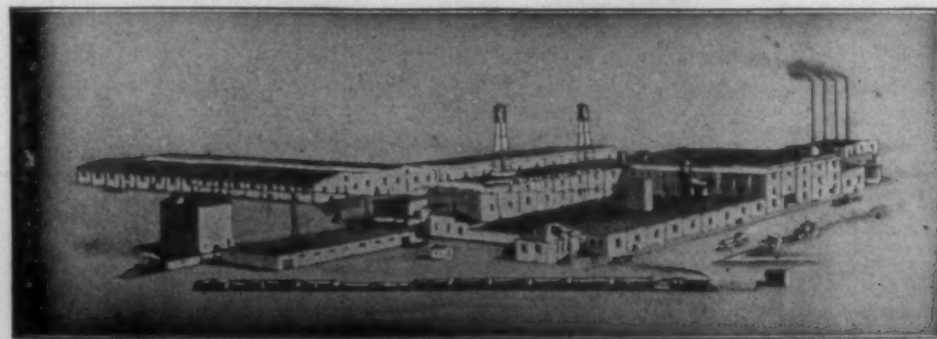
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COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

Claud B. Her, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.

Plans for Weavers' Meeting

W. H. Gibson, Jr., chairman of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association, has issued the following statement relative to the meeting to be held at Cleveland Springs on August 10th:

"In regard to the Weavers' meeting which is to be held on August 10th at Cleveland Springs, N. C., I wish to advise that I do not think it best to frame a program as we find it is very hard to follow closely a set program.

"I am arranging to have present several weavers and mill men who will have some facts to be read and discussed, such as per cent of sizing, tensile strength from sizing, moisture regained as shown by actual tests of cloth in the cloth room, percentage of waste, and many other things along this line.

"I am going to ask anyone who will to volunteer any information he may have concerning improvements or experiments along any line of weaving. We want any data along this line brought up and discussed thoroughly. I would be glad to have those who expect to do this write me and, if possible, send me a copy of their information so that I may get it in the program, even though I do not receive the information until a day or two before the meeting is actually held.

"In my opinion these meetings are of great value to the men as well as to the mills in obtaining better results. I remember at one of the meetings in Greenville the statement was made by one who attended the meeting that an idea he had gotten from a previous meeting had saved for his mill between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in the course of a year. This reminds me of a statement made by Mr. F. Gordon Cobb that many a man has some pet ideas which he is afraid to tell anyone else. Mr. Cobb suggests that you bring these ideas along and trade them for other ideas which may be better than your own. I think this is a very good suggestion. We do not expect this to be a one-man meeting and I would be glad to have everybody come prepared to enter into the discussions and bring along any information you may have which you think will be of value. Many times a man will have some system from which he obtains splendid results and yet he will overlook the fact that there are many other men who would like to install the same thing in their mills.

"We expect this to be one of the best and one of the largest meetings we have ever held and feel that anyone who stays away will miss something of real value.

Questions for Weavers' Meeting.

The following are some of the questions discussed at the weavers' meeting at Anderson, S. C., and the same questions will be among those discussed at the meeting of the Weavers' Division to be held at Cleveland Springs, Shelby, N. C., next Friday.

Q-1. What variation should be allowed in width of cloth?

Q-2. What variation should be allowed in weight of cloth?

Q-3. What variation should be allowed in warp and filling threads per inch?

Q-4. What length of cloth should constitute a piece of firsts?

Q-5. What per cent of waste (soft) should be made in the slasher room?

Q-6. What per cent of hard waste should be made in the slasher room?

Q-7. What per cent of waste from tying-in room?

Q-8. What percentage sweeps made in the weave room?

Q-9. What is the average life of pickers?

Q-10. What is the average life of a check strap?

Q-11. What is the average life of cotton harness?

Q-12. Which is the most economical loom belting—water proof cement with no rivets or ordinary cement with rivets at laps?

Q-13. How many shuttles per loom per year?

Q-14. Why do pick cams wear out?

Q-15. What is the best temperature and relative humidity for good running work?

Q-16. At what temperature is the

best to boil sizing? And how long should it boil?

Q-17. At what temperature should the size be kept in the size vat at the slasher?

SEVEN—TEXTILE—

Q-18. State the speed of your slasher or the inches per minute passing through the slasher and the number of ends in the set and the size of the yarn. We can give you information from mills we have asked to keep this record and the results are from records kept on 9 to 10 slashers, all on 30's warp, this warp going to sheetings and print cloth.

Q-19. Explain the difference in 20 fluidity and 30 fluidity starch.

Cotton Mill Losses.

Speaking at a meeting of the Shareholders' Association at Oldham, England, recently, Mr. Lynham, a member of the committee, said a director had told him that the cotton trade was crashing to its doom, while a salesman remarked that some mills would have to rearrange their capital.

He knew of companies with adverse balances of \$400,000 to \$500,000 and he had a list of 74 mills, the total loss of which amounted to 4,538,000. To bring it up to date the losses would now total \$25,000,000 on profit and loss account, while there would probably be a further loss of \$25,000,000 on capital account, or \$50,000,000 altogether.

In the Oldham and District Share Exchange list there were 290 mills and of these about 70 were paying a dividend or had a credit balance. The other 220 had an adverse balance. Three times 74 mills gave a loss of \$150,000,000, but adding the private spinning companies and also manufacturers who were not included in the sharebrokers' list, he believed the total loss in the cotton trade would be \$500,000,000.

He suggested that the trade should raise \$20,000,000 and then ask for a loan of \$30,000,000 from the Government, this fund to be worked by a central authority for the benefit of the trade as a whole.

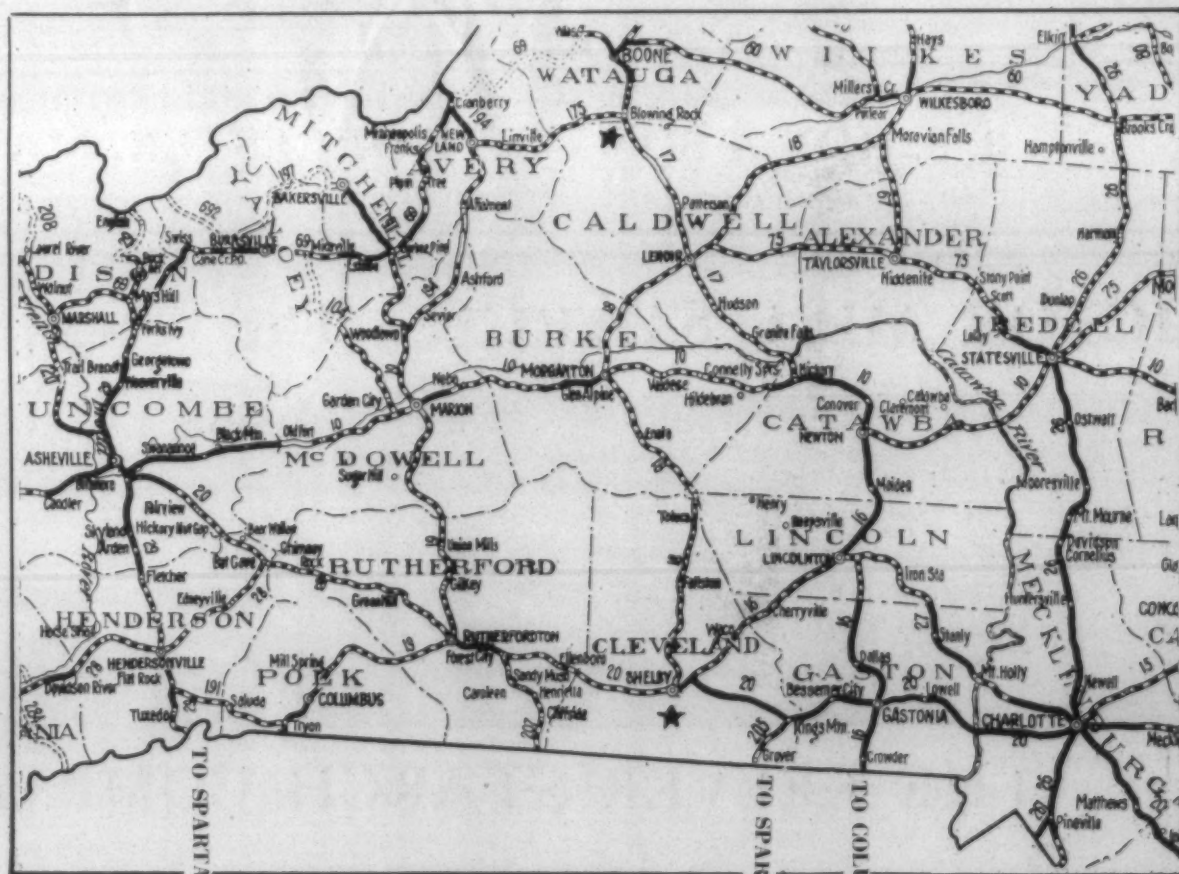
If the Government would not take note of Lancashire's plight, it was time they were turned out.

Muskogee Business Men Promote Cotton Mill Project.

Muskogee, Okla.—J. E. Douglas, of Guthrie, Okla., a successful cotton mill operator, and O. O. Owens, of Tulsa, Okla., are promoting a proposition for establishing a large cotton textile mill in Muskogee.

The Muskogee Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to raise a fund of \$20,000 to purchase a tract to be used as a site for the mill, and the promoters have signified their readiness to establish the mill, if the site is donated.

Most of the stock subscriptions have been taken, and the early erection of the mill seems assured.



Route to Weavers' Meeting

The above map is printed from a portion of the North Carolina Highway Commission map and shows the location of Cleveland Springs Hotel, Shelby, N. C., and the roads leading from there to Blowing Rock, Asheville and other summer resorts.

End-Season Figures Given on Sea Island Cotton Crop.

Savannah, Aug. 1.—Figures for the crop of sea island cotton compiled by the Cotton Record are as follows:

Receipts: Savannah, 1,134 bales; Jacksonville, 1,967; Charleston, 59; shipped inland direct, 226; total commercial crop, 3,386; total amount ginned as reported by the census bureau, 5,125 bales, and it is estimated that 2,500 bales were held at the beginning of the season, making the total supply somewhat above 7,100. The amount still unmarketed is estimated at about 3,500 bales.

Prominent English Visitors.

One of the most interesting dinners we have ever attended was that given on July 30th, at the Southern Manufacturers' Club in Charlotte, by Paul Haddock, Southern representative of A. Klipstein & Co., in honor of Arno S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at Manchester, England; Arthur Foster, chairman of the finance council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and chairman of the finance council of the North Lancashire Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at Preston, England; and F. A. Tomlinson, managing director of the newly established Manchester Raw Cotton Company, Limited, with headquar-

ters at the Royal Exchange, Manchester.

Others who were present at the dinner were Governor Cameron Morrison, of North Carolina; Fred H. White, C. W. Johnston, Horace Johnston and David Clark.

Mr. Pearse is one of the world's highest authorities on cotton in all phases of its production. He has been over the cotton growing areas of Brazil twice, over Egypt, the Sudan and Egyptian cotton producing areas several times and in other cotton producing areas several times, his investigations including several previous visits to the United States. He is an author and has written several volumes and many exhaustive papers on cotton production in various countries. His organization makes a point of getting first hand and accurate statistics on cotton and obtaining all information used in its figures by going to the most authoritative sources of information.

Mr. Foster is head of a corporation that has a quarter of a million spindles and 5,000 looms at work and besides has big interests in shipping and merchandising and other activities. He represented the English Textile Employers' Association in 1921 during the World's Cotton Conference in Manchester when a threatened strike was averted, and is known in the British Empire as an authority on the relations between employers and laborers in all phases of the textile industry.

Mr. Foster is also a high officer in the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, an organization intended,

to foster greater production of cotton within the British Empire.

The discussion, which lasted almost until midnight, hinged largely upon the future supply of cotton for the world's spindles and the prospects of cotton manufacturing conditions abroad returning to normal conditions.

As everyone present talked frankly and freely, it was agreed that none of the statements made should be published but the exchange of views by men representing distant textile centers was exceedingly interesting and beneficial.

Monaghan Directors Discuss Mill Sale.

Greenville, S. C.—A special meeting of the board of directors of the Victor-Monaghan Company, owners and operators of a chain of eight large textile plants in this section, was held July 30 to consider details of tentative plans already drafted looking toward the sale of the four outlying plants of the company.

The plan will be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting to be held August 9. Today's meeting of the board lasted for nearly two hours and it is understood the directors went into the proposed plan for the sale of the four plants in minute detail and formulated definite recommendations to be submitted to the stockholders' meeting.

T. M. Marchant, president of the company, when seen immediately

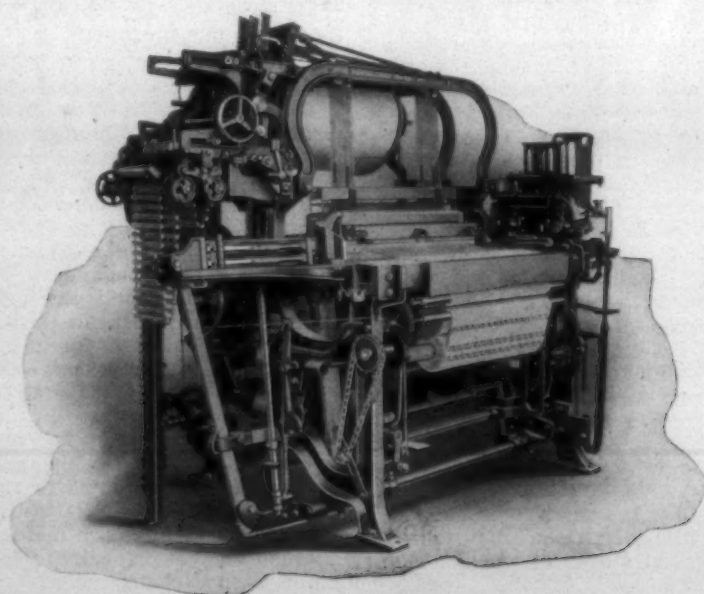
after the meeting adjourned, declined to discuss what transpired behind the closed doors of the directors' room. The other members of the board were equally reticent.

Mr. Marchant admitted that the directors had discussed the proposed sale of the four plants, but declined to say whether or not any definite offer for their purchase had been received. The proposal of Edkin Farnham Greene, president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, and associates to buy all the common stock of the Victor-Monaghan Company at \$148 a share, which was discussed by the directors at a recent meeting and received from them an adverse recommendation to the stockholders, was not reopened at today's meeting, it is understood.

Mr. Marchant said after today's meeting that the result of the board deliberations would be submitted to the stockholders in August and that until the stockholders had met nothing would be given out for publication regarding the plans for the disposal of the outlying plants.

Hit by Automobile.

S. O. McSwain, an employee of the Pinkey Mills, South Gastonia, was painfully though not seriously injured Saturday morning when he was struck by an automobile driven by a Clover physician whose name could not be learned. McSwain was riding a bicycle.



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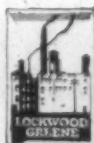
The textile industry has seen many changes in the past half century. Methods have been revolutionized, new processes and machinery substituted for old.

Yet in the face of these changes, there are textile mills in New England, in the South and in the Middle West that have kept pace. They are today as up-to-date as the day they were originally designed. With the help of intelligent and constant engineering service they have made the changes with a minimum of delay and expense, for these mills were **Built with Foresight.**

Lockwood, Greene & Co., through ninety-two years of varied ever-progressive experience in industrial engineering, have been in especially close association with the textile industry. Through their service they have had a share in the very improvements that have marked its growth. Their organization of engineers, architects, financial men and mill managers have had a part in the upbuilding of the industry.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., are especially prepared to meet any problem of mill construction or textile manufacturing. Their service is complete, including the valuation of properties for financial purposes, for inventory or taxation.

A copy of "Building with Foresight," a booklet descriptive of Lockwood-Greene achievements, will be sent on request.



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Review of World Cotton Goods Markets.

Washington.—Reviewing various cotton goods markets of the world, the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Textile Division, says in its weekly bulletin:

Great Britain.—China has continued to furnish the greatest interest in inquiry for cloth, although actual orders have not been satisfactory in volume. Indian manufacturers and shippers are somewhat heartened by the reports of the satisfactory progress of the monsoon.—Trade Commissioner H. D. Butler, London, July 7.

Poland.—The textile mills at Lodz reopened on June 16 after the annual two weeks' holiday. A strike immediately threatened due to the increase in price levels and cost of living and was averted by a 30 per cent increase in wages. A further increase will be necessary to equalize depreciated purchasing power of Polish currency.—Trade Commissioner Elbert Baldwin, Warsaw, June 20.

Czecho-Slovakia.—The textile industry is now operating on approximately a 40 per cent basis according to current estimates, or an improvement of about 8 per cent in the last two months. It is reported the bulk of new business received is for early delivery and it is felt that the recent slight improvement will not last over the summer. The domestic seasonal demand for both cotton and woolen goods has fallen short of expectations. The soft tendency in prices of textiles in the American and British markets is causing anxiety, and it is predicted a marked decline in prices in these leading markets would seriously affect Czecho-Slovakia manufacturers.—Acting Commercial Attache Groves, Prague, June 16.

Germany.—Dry goods manufacturers in the Bremen district are reported to be well supplied with orders. The business of these factories is almost entirely done with firms abroad. It is reported since the recent falling of the mark, new foreign orders have come in from abroad.—American Vice Consul W. E. Lane, Cologne.

Belgium.—Mill stocks of piece goods have been entirely absorbed. The South American market is at present extremely active. Base prices of cotton textiles are firm and show no appreciable change within the past week. France and England continue to purchase substantial stocks of Indian yarns.—Commercial Attache Cross, Brussels.

Rumania.—There is a great commercial stagnation in Galatz, with no transactions of any importance having been closed within the last few days. The few sales of textiles that are taking place in Galatz are all Polish materials.—Acting Commercial Attache Van Norman, Bucharest, June 18.

Hungary.—There is a steady demand for season and winter wear. The development of an actual trading is handicapped by the shortage in cash, compelling purchasers to

limit to small lots. Prices remain unchanged.—American Vice Consul Roineck, Budapest, June 15.

Spain.—The strike and lockout in Barcelona has caused an extensive loss to industries. Transportation and commerce are paralyzed. One hundred textile factories are closed.—Cable from Commercial Attache Cunningham, Madrid, July 20.

Netherlands, East Indies, Batavia, Java.—Wholesale prices of imported goods except textiles are increasing. Retail prices are lower for textiles as the retailers have held their 1920 stocks at top prices. Dealers refuse to accept losses for the purpose of moving old stocks off their shelves. The textile market has been adversely affected by the recent slump in world markets.—American Consul Charles L. Hoover, Batavia, Java.

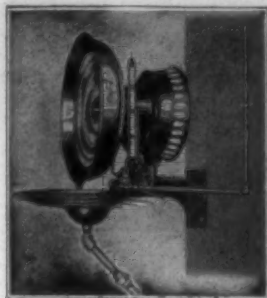
British, India, Bombay.—The piece goods market has been extremely quiet. There has been an almost entire lack of wholesale demand, while retail demand has likewise been very much depressed. Holders appear anxious to sell. In local goods, the only buying has been for absolute requirements in very small lots.—American Consul Wilson.

Madras.—The bazar is still quiet and there has only been a small inquiry for local requirements. At present, interest is chiefly in certain classes of colored goods, white and gray mulls. Gray shirtings are very dull with little or no demand. Prices remain fairly steady.—American Vice Consul Case, Madras, June 14.

Japan.—The cotton textile trade has been affected by the Chinese boycott. Exports during May showed a decline of 3,097,000 yen (yen equals \$0.4985 United States currency), in comparison with April and for the same period there was an increase of 9,302 bales in warehouse stocks. Manufacturers are very pessimistic over present prospects and are taking steps to curb production.—Commercial Attache Abbott, Tokyo.

China, Shanghai.—Small quantities of piece goods have been taken by China and the prices offered are in the main unacceptable and the demand is for quick delivery. Shanghai stocks are very low (only 65 per cent as much as last year), up-country stocks are even more depleted than in 1922 and goods are needed. The market is reaching the stage where the acute shortage of stocks is outweighing unfavorable influence and improvement may be expected soon. And, too, high exchange accounts for the depression in the cotton piece goods market.—Cable from Commercial Attache Julean, Arnold, July 14.

Hankow.—Transactions in the piece goods markets are being made from stock. There are a number of inquiries for forward delivery; clearances are fair. The market for yarn is firm and clearances are good. Imports of gray shirtings, sheetings, jeans and printed and dyed goods continues to be of Japanese and British origin.—Consul General Heintzloman, Hankow, June 2.



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Many manufacturers take advantage of the fact that each BAHNSON HUMIDIFIER is a complete humidifying unit in itself by installing a few at the time and adding to their BAHNSON system when funds are most available, thus reducing the initial cost of a humidifying system, but at the same time getting moisture into those departments of their mill that need it most.

Manufacturers who have examined the BAHNSON HUMIDIFIER are impressed with the high grade of materials used and high class workmanship shown in the building of this humidifier. Then when they know the absolutely dependable service rendered by BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS, they are convinced that the higher price is justified.

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Knit Underwear Business on Sound Basis, Says Cheney.

Utica, N. Y.—Roy A. Cheney, secretary of the Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America, who spoke recently before the Rotary Club, said that "the knit underwear industry is on a sound, strong, firm basis, probably the best basis it has known since the war. The surplus stock has all been marked off and absorbed and the tremendous amount of underwear owned by the Government has been distributed, gone to the laundry and is no more. None of the extra, unusual business hazards engendered by the war and its aftermath hang over us now. We have gotten over the feeling that something is lurking behind the next corner ready to grab us. Only the questions of ordinary business life confront us now, and they are all known, are but a part of the day's work."

"I would hazard the opinion as an industry we are in better shape than most. Conditions in the industry are, of course, affected more or less by general conditions throughout the country. If there is any depression at hand now, or in sight for the future, such a depression is psychological and is born in the mind and not out of facts. I have talked with two of the leading bankers of the country just recently, men who are in a peculiar situation to know, and they have told me they can see no reason for any fear of trouble. Business in the country had a little off period in May. There was no real reason for it."

"Our mills," concluded Mr. Cheney, "are getting a good business."

Machinery Plants Are Predicted for South.

Greenville, S. C.—That the movement of the textile industry from New England to the South will be followed by the establishment of plants in the section for the manufacture of cotton mill machinery, was the forecast sounded by E. T. H. Schaffer, of Walterboro, S. C., in an address before the Booster Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. He said one-fifth of the machinery bought in the South last year was purchased through the Greenville agents. Mr. Schaffer urged that South Carolina advertise her assets and advantages nationally and suggested that Greenville set the pace. He said South Carolina should encourage more white man power to locate in the State. He told of the success of Los Angeles, Spokane and other cities had had through the medium of national advertising.

James P. Gossett, president of Brogon Mills of Anderson, and other industries, spoke of the value of the trademark in advertising the city in which the goods are manufactured. Mr. Gossett declared that it was high time the cotton mills of the South recognized the value of trademarks on their goods.

"New England manufacturers have long realized the advantage of having their goods marked in a distinguished manner," he said, "and have received large benefits from

this practice. The cost of having trademarks registered in the patent offices, and thus protecting the manufacturer from having inferior products put out under his trademark, is only \$25 or \$30.

He sketched briefly the history of Brogon's most famous trademark, that of "Lad Lassie" cloth. Trademarks put the manufacturer squarely behind his goods," Mr. Gossett said, "assures the merchant and the consumer of standardized products, and makes the goods easier to sell. Many jobbers have for years bought their goods wherever they secure them cheapest, putting their own trademarks on the merchandise, and selling it to the trade," he said. "By this practice, the merchants and consumer stand a chance to lose, because, since the jobber shops around and buys the cloth where he can get it cheapest, he is never sure of offering a standardized product year after year."

Mr. Gossett declared that he hoped to see the day come when every Southern mill would send its product out under a well known trademark, and thus make Southern goods known the world over.

Says Texas Cotton Crop Lost a Half Million Bales by Recent Drouth.

The Texas cotton crop has been cut 500,000 bales below the July 1 estimate, according to George B. Terrell, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture.

"Crop reports reaching our office the past few days show great damage to the cotton by drouth, weevil, leaf worms and other insects," said Commissioner Terrell. "The drouth is very serious in many parts of the State, and cotton has stopped growing and is shedding badly."

"These reports indicate a production of 500,000 bales less than was indicated by reports up to July 1. Our complete report of conditions and estimated production will be made up to August 1. It will be based upon reports of practical farmers in more than 200 counties."

Prominent Mill Men to Speak at Southern Industrial Meeting.

Charlotte, N. C.—Some well known cotton mill men are down on the program of the Southern Industrial Conference on Human Relations in Industry which convenes at Robert E. Lee Hall, Blue Ridge, N. C., for three days, beginning Thursday, August 2. The conference itself was almost entirely promoted by Southern cotton manufacturers, the promotion committee being constituted as follows:

H. R. Fitzgerald, president Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; L. W. Clark, Spray, N. C., general manager Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills; A. H. Bahnson, treasurer Washington Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Chas. A. Cannon, president Cannon Manufacturing Company, Kannapolis, N. C.; B. E. Geer, reenville, S. C., president Judson Mills; Cason J. Calloway, LaGrange, Ga., treasurer Hillside Cotton Mills, and A. Treischmann, Crossett, Ark., Crossett Lumber Company.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1923.

End of Cotton Year.

In spite of the fact that consumption of American cotton was 12,600,000 bales, we reach the end of the cotton year with a carry-over of 2,500,000.

This was due to the fact that much previously uncounted cotton was brought out from the farms and warehouses.

The consumption by American mills exceeded predictions but foreign mills were able to acquire much cotton that had been stored in Russia and other countries during and since the war and were able to greatly reduce their imports from the United States.

The carry-over of 2,500,000 compares with 4,900,000 last year and 9,200,000 August 1, 1921, is one of the smallest on record.

On the basis of the crop estimate of 11,500,000 and the carry-over of 2,500,000 we have a prospective supply of American cotton of 14,000,000.

Should there be any reduction of consumption by American mills, it will in our opinion be equalled by increased consumption abroad and there is no reason to anticipate a reduced total consumption.

On the present basis there is in prospect a carry-over August 1, 1924, of 1,400,000 bales, which is an almost impossible low figure.

The crop may yet prove to be more than 11,500,000 but on the other hand a severe August deterioration may reduce it below 11,000,000 bales.

In any event the freely predicted 17-cent cotton is not likely to appear and that is a very good thing for the industry.

Should serious damage to the crop occur during August and cause an advance in cotton, we believe

the mills would get all the orders they desire.

We urge caution in selling ahead at present prices as buyers have overdone the "holding off" movement and much higher prices can easily result.

Spindles on Market Yarns.

During the past three years there has been no period of any duration during which yarns could be sold at a reasonable profit if the cotton for their manufacture was bought on the same day.

In other words, the profits made by the yarn mills have been almost entirely due to fortunate purchases of cotton.

With such a condition facing a great industry it is time to consider whether or not the lack of legitimate profits has been due to over production or too rapid increase in spindles.

It is difficult to determine the exact number of spindles upon any yarn number or range of yarn numbers, but the figures given below were compiled from the 1913 and 1923 editions of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills and can be considered as a fairly accurate representation of ten years' development.

These figures do not represent spindles that manufacture yarn for consumption by looms or knitting machines owned by the same corporation or under the same management.

The 1923 figures include mills now under construction.

Southern Market Yarn Spindles On Weaving Yarns.

	1913	1923
10's and below	147,000	184,000
12's to 19's incl.	262,000	310,000
20's to 29's incl.	430,000	515,000
30's	205,000	320,000
40's and 50's	219,000	247,000
	1,263,000	1,576,000

On Soft Yarns

10's and below	47,000	77,000
12's to 19's incl.	480,000	459,000
20's to 29's incl.	295,000	423,000
30's	98,000	253,000
40's and 50's	41,000	149,000

961,000 1,361,000

Fine Combed Yarns

60's and above	192,000	963,000
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Twines, Mop Yarns, Etc.

Twines, mop yarns, etc.	152,000	126,000
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Total market yarn spindles	2,568,000	4,026,000
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The product of spindles on market yarn is consumed by looms, knitting machines, braiding machines, etc., and in considering the increase in spindles it is well to have some idea of the increase in the number of consuming machines.

It would be difficult to compile such statistics for the entire United States but from the American Textile Directories of 1913 and 1923 we have compiled the looms and knitting machines (including braiders) in Philadelphia and suburbs and will assume that the increase in other sections of the North has been in about the same proportion.

Philadelphia.

	1913	1923
Looms	28,636	28,795
Knitting machines (incl. braiders)	33,555	42,014

From the above statistics it will be noted that we have increased our weaving yarn (below 60s) from 1,263,000 spindles to 1,576,000, but allowance should be made for the fact that included in weaving yarns are the 23-1 now used in large volume for the tire cords and tire fabrics. Although the statistics disclose the fact that there has been no increase in Philadelphia looms during the past ten years, the increase in Southern weaving yarns has not been out of proportion considering tire consumption and the increase in the number of Southern mills that buy yarns.

The increase in the manufacture of hosiery and underwear yarns has been slightly greater but the statistics show that the knitting machines in Philadelphia have increased in the ten years from 33,500 to 42,000 and the South now has 43,000 knitting machines as against only about one fourth that number in 1913.

Under these circumstances there seems to be no evidence of over production of hosiery yarns below 60's.

An interesting item of the statistics is the decrease in spindles on soft yarns from 12's to 19's which is, however, more than balanced by the increased production of finer hosiery yarns due to the use of lighter weight hosiery.

The increase in the spindles on fine yarns, 60's and above, from 192,000 to 963,000 was covered in our editorial of last week and is the only weak spot in the situation.

If we have not unduly increased our market yarn spindles, why is it impossible to make reasonable profits except through fortunate purchases of cotton?

The answer is that speculative yarn merchants fix the price.

During the recent period of dullness very few orders have reached the yarn mills.

Such orders as were placed were bucketed by the large speculators and it is reported that one large speculative house is now short more than 2,000,000 pounds of yarn.

While the mills were trying to hold prices firm the speculators took all the orders for forward delivery at slightly less than mill quotations.

The absence of orders going to the mills finally made them drop their quotations and the speculators can now make a handsome profit in addition to the commission of 5 per cent.

The real development of the past ten years has been that the yarn market which was then partly in control of the spinners is now almost entirely controlled by speculators.

Nothing Wrong with Fundamentals

We can see nothing wrong with the fundamental conditions, notwithstanding the pessimistic reports from Wellesley Hills. Consumption, apparently, has kept pace with production, with the possible exception of oils and leather. Nowhere can we find stocks of merchandise nor strained credit conditions. We, therefore, still believe that things are shaping up for a splendid fall business, and that a little later in the year satisfactory profits will again be realized.—Extract from weekly letter of Hunter Mfg. & Com. Co.

Route to Cleveland Springs.

We are again publishing the section of the North Carolina road map showing route to the meeting of the Weavers' Division at Shelby, N. C., on August 10th, and side trips that can be taken.

We advise against taking the road from Kings Mountain to Shelby, as it is now being hardsurfaced, and there are many detours. A better road is from Gastonia to Bessemer City to Cherryville to Shelby.

Condition Report.

We have no confidence in the reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

We do not believe that 38,250,000 acres were planted this season nor do we believe that the condition has dropped to 67.2.

One seems to offset the other but in our opinion both are inaccurate. On the basis their estimate, Geo. M. Rose, Jr., cotton merchant of Charlotte, has figured the estimated production by states as follows:

Virginia	45,000
North Carolina	918,000
South Carolina	684,000
Georgia	784,000
Florida	25,000
Alabama	913,000
Mississippi	1,008,000
Louisiana	392,000
Texas	4,607,000
Arkansas	988,000
Tennessee	412,000
Missouri	192,000
Oklahoma	882,000
California	123,000
Arizona	81,000

Personal News

J. M. Battson is now superintendent of the Opelika Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

H. H. McCall has resigned as superintendent of the Opelika Mills, Opelika, Ala.

J. Klinck has resigned as superintendent of the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

George H. Redmond has become overseer weaving at the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

G. J. King, of the Helen Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has become night overseer spinning at the Lockmore Mills, York, S. C.

John Smith, of the Helen Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position as night overseer carding at the Lockmore Mills, York, S. C.

A. R. Small has resigned as night overseer spinning at the Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C., and accepted a position as day overseer spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

C. G. Bramlett and not C. M. Bartlett has resigned as overseer carding at the W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Ala., to become night superintendent of the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans.

Chas. P. Thomas Dead.

Chas. P. Thomas, who for the past five years has been overseer of carding at the Fairmont Manufacturing Company, Fairmont, S. C., died last Sunday morning at his home in Fairmont. The funeral was conducted on Monday in Spartanburg. The mill closed down during the funeral.

Mr. Thomas was an unusually skilled and efficient overseer and was held in high esteem by his fellow workers. The officials of the mill declared him to be one of the most valuable men they had ever employed.

He is survived by widow and four children.

At the funeral the following men, who worked under him in the carding room of the Fairmont Mill, acted as pallbearers: R. E. Gibson, Charlie Gibson, Roy Gibson, Thomas Pope, Robert Blackwell and J. M. Justice.

DIES FROM EFFECTS OF INJURY AT MYERS MILL.

Gastonia, N. C.—W. L. Hall, overseer of the card room at the Myers Mills, died in a local hospital Wednesday night at 12:30 o'clock as the results of injuries he received two hours before in the carder room at the mill. His right leg and arm were broken and his skull was fractured when he was adjusting a pulley belt on a carder. He was thrown off his balance and hurled into the

machine suffering the injuries named. The accident occurred at 10:30 p. m., and the injured man was hurried to a local hospital by the Ford ambulance.

William Luther Hall was 35 years of age, the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hall, of Gaston county.

J. S. Drake Visits England.

J. S. Drake, president of the Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va., sailed for England on July 26th and will spend about two months visiting the textile industry of that country.

While the trip is largely for pleasure, Mr. Drake hopes to collect much valuable information.

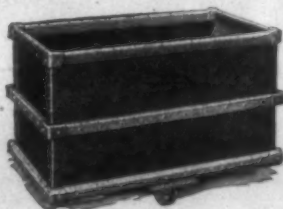
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They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 30 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service.

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We Weren't Especially Thinking of You When We Built the Laminar!

We were thinking of the man who is going to push it over your mill floor. We were thinking of the man who has to listen to the rumble and rattle of trucks passing behind him and in front of him all day long.

That is why we made Laminar Mill trucks and Roving cans of Vul-Cot Fibre—the same material that goes into the famous Vul-Cot guaranteed waste basket.

The result is a mill truck that is wieldy, that is easy to handle, that is so light that it makes scarcely any noise. Incidentally it is mighty easy on mill floors.

Frankly, though we were thinking of you or, of your pocketbook, rather. The Laminar with all its lightness is a perfect pig for punishment. It will stand up for years under the hardest of rough and tumble mill wear.

We have them in nearly every conceivable shape and size.

Write us for price list and catalogue.

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Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Wilmington, Del.**

Bleached Cottons

(Selling Points No. 43)

To compete

you must either sell better goods or reduce prices.

At no increase in cost

your mill can bleach

by the Solozone Process and

obtain qualities impossible

with the older methods, to wit:

A permanent white

without weakening,

unimpaired softness

and elasticity.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co

NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running Warp Bobbins a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

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Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Archdale Company, to manufacture yarns and cloth, has been incorporated by E. A. Smith and James D. Smith. The authorized capital is \$50,000.

Thomasville, N. C.—The Amazon Cotton Mill has awarded the humidifying contract for their old and new mill to the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Hickory, N. C.—The Hickory Lace Braiding Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by Walter Lyerly, L. F. Abernathy, J. M. Allred and W. M. Bass. The company plans to install a plant for the manufacture of laces and braids.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Janet Garment Company has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 by S. B. and K. S. Tanner and Morehead Jones. It is understood that the company will establish a plant to manufacture women's and children's garments.

La Grange, Ga.—The Dunson Mills, which are building a 10,000-spindle addition, have let the contract to install the necessary motors, transformers and switchboard to the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. J. E. Sirrine & Co., the engineers, planned the work.

Henderson, N. C.—The Harriet Cotton Mills of this city are planning improvements and extensions. J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, have awarded the contract for the installation of new electrical equipment, to the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Charlotte. Specifications are now out, and bids will soon be received for the construction of a new boiler room and mill extension.

Shelby, N. C.—The first cotton was fed into the Dover mill Friday morning and Cleveland's newest mill will henceforth manufacture much cotton, the capacity being approximately 100,000 yards of cloth per week. The mill, most modern in construction in this section, is of steel and concrete construction. J. R. Dover is president. Practically all of the stock is owned by Shelby people who subscribed after a campaign was launched at a Kiwanis club meeting. Mrs. J. R. Dover fed the first cotton into the mill machinery.

LaGrange, Ga.—Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, have closed a contract with the LaGrange Lumber & Supply Co., of LaGrange, Ga., for the construction of 128 operatives' houses and a superintendent's house at Hogansville, Ga.

This will provide an extension to the present village and housing facilities for the new Stark mills,

which is being constructed at Hogansville. Rapid progress is being made on the construction of the mill at this point.

Lyman, S. C.—Good progress is being made by construction forces under the direction of Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers of Boston, at the big, new plant of Pacific mills at Lyman, S. C. Approximately 100 operatives' houses are in various stages of completion and it is expected that the total number of 300 houses will be completed before the end of the year.

About 800 tons of steel have been delivered at the job and erection is proceeding rapidly. It is reported that an excellent supply of labor is available for construction purposes.

Bids will be taken within a few weeks by the engineers to cover the construction of a superintendent's

house, seven overseers' houses a 12 room school house and a community building.

Greenville, S. C.—Within the last few weeks, all of the principal contracts for the new plant of the Southern Worsted Corporation at Greenville, S. C., have been placed by Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers.

The principal construction contract for the manufacturing buildings was placed with the Gaston Construction Co., of Gastonia, N. C. A contract for 80 houses for operatives and four houses for overseers was placed with the Minter Homes Company of Greenville. Various other contracts have been placed for building equipment and for machinery.

Side track has been installed and foundations for the mill are now being constructed. Progress is very

satisfactory and it is hoped to have this plant in operation early in 1924.

Mr. J. F. Syme, general manager of this company, is now spending part of his time in Greenville and expects to locate there permanently in the fall.

New Braunfels, Tex.—The Planters and Merchants Mills, Inc., of New Braunfels, organized with a capital of \$1,500,000, are nearing completion and will be placed in operation in a short time. This company was organized more than a year ago to install the 21st cotton textile mill in Texas, and it was stated that this would be the only mill in Texas at this time devoted entirely to the manufacture of gingham. A complete dyeing and finishing plant has been installed and will be operated in connection with the mill.

Officers of the corporation are: S. M. Ransopher, president; Joe D. Gilliland, secretary, and Max W. Schultz, treasurer.

Expert textile men have been employed to operate the plant and have charge of the various departments.

The mill superintendent is R. S. Porter, formerly the superintendent of the Lancaster Cotton Mills of Clinton, Mass. The dye master is Captain R. T. Staples, formerly the supervisor of this process with the Franklin Process Co., of Providence, R. I. The overseer of weaving is Howard McKenna, formerly acting in that capacity with the Lancaster Cotton Mills of Clinton.

Sirrine and Company Award Contracts.

Greenville, S. C.—Some of the recent contracts awarded in the office of J. E. Sirrine and Company, engineers for their clients are:

Art Cloth Mills, Gastonia, N. C., fire protection equipment, to Doherty and Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C., heating equipment, to Parks-Cramer company, Charlotte.

Southern Bleachery, Inc., Greenville, S. C., motors, transformers and switchboard for new bleachery, to the General Electric company, Atlanta, Ga.

Harriet Cotton mills, Henderson, N. C., electrical equipment, to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, Charlotte, N. C. Specifications are now out, and bids will soon be received for the construction of new boiler room and mill extension.

Duncan mills, Greenville, S. C., 600 loom motors, switchboard and sub-station, equipment for water shed extension, to the General Electric company, Atlanta.

A. F. Bruton Buys Dixie Mills

Mooresville, July 27.—A business deal of considerable importance to the manufacturing interest of Mooresville was effected Friday when A. F. Bruton, of Lexington,

KITAGUMI JAPAN WAX

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

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Stauss Rectified Tallow, Oil and Gums for all warp sizing and finishing purposes.

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Complete Topographic Surveys
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Supervision of Landscape Construction
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

took over technically the Dixie Cotton mills, the board of directors at a meeting having accepted his proposition. Original capital stock of the mill was \$100,000, but during the inflated period additional stock was issued, which has been reduced back to the original. Mr. Bruton has agreed to place \$100,000 in stock at once and to sell 200,000 preferred. This action on the part of the directors will be sanctioned at a stockholders' meeting to be held within a short time.

Extensive additions, including a building 100x50 feet two stories, is contemplated, which will be equipped with new looms to take care of all the spindles. Dye house, cloth room, and other needed rooms for the plant will be embodied in the changes. E. W. Brawley has held the controlling interest in the spinning mill, being president and general manager for a number of years. He will retire from active work with the mill but will retain his financial interests.

Receivers Appointed; Mills to Begin Again.

E. F. McGowan, of Charlotte, and Thomas J. Finch, of Thomasville, are appointed receiver of the Mecklenburg Mills company in a decree by Judge James E. Boyd, of the United States district court at Greensboro.

These appointees, it is understood will qualify immediately and assume the direction of the mills in the Mecklenburg group, which includes Mecklenburg, in Charlotte, the Clyde and the Newton mills, of Newton,

and the Nancy, of Montgomery County. The newly appointed receivers, it is said, have already arranged for the sale of receivers' certificates in amount sufficient to insure the resumption of operations at the four mills.

The Mecklenburg Mills company was adjudged bankrupt more than a month ago after an action seeking to recover nearly 300,000 said to be past due was started against the Mecklenburg Mills company, the New York Cotton Mills company and the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York, trustees, by Warwick Allen and Claude C. Crawford, composing the firm, Warwick, Ailken &

Company, of Memphis, Tenn., and other creditors.

Following the filing of a petition for an order of bankruptcy Judge Boyd, on June 4, appointed M. L. Cannon, of Concord, and J. K. Doughton, of Salisbury, receivers, but they refused to qualify for service. This action was taken by the first appointees, it is claimed, because they did not care to assume the responsibility of raising funds necessary to re-open and operate the mills.

The mills were under the leadership of a group of Salisbury men. J. D. Norwood, of Salisbury, was an official of the mills company, and

is one of the men named in the suit. Mr. Norwood was recently involved in the failure of the People's National bank of Salisbury and other banks in that locality.

The order signed yesterday provides that Mr. McGowan and Mr. Finch shall take immediate possession of the mill company's assets and conduct, manage and operate the mills. Salaries due employees when the mills were closed are considered a prior lien on the assets of the company and will be paid by the receivers.

In order to provide funds for the operation of the mills, the receivers are authorized to issue receivers' certificates, paying 6 per cent interest, and constituting a lien on the company's assets. The issuance of the certificates, it is provided, must not exceed \$150,000 at any one time without a special order of the court. The receivers each must furnish bond in the sum of \$25,000, and it is provided they must take a complete inventory of the company's properties and report to the court.

Plan Sale of Four Victor-Monaghan Plants.

Greenville, S. C.—Plans for sale of four of the outlying plants of the Victor-Monaghan Company will be submitted by the board of directors of the corporation to the meeting of stockholders to be held here August 9, it was said Monday following a special meeting of the board. Just what plants are mentioned in the plan and what recommendations the board will make to the shareholders could not be learned. T. M. Marchant, president of the company, said after the meeting that a plan for the sale had been discussed but would not indicate to what extent negotiations had progressed.

While officials of the company would not discuss the matter, it was unofficially said that the recent offer of Edwin Farnham Greene, Boston engineer and capitalist, to buy the common stock of the company at \$148 per share, had no bearing on the present plan for sale of four of the eight plants of the company, and that the Greene offer was not reopened at Monday's meeting.

It was said that offers for some of the outlying plants of the Victor-Monaghan group had been received even prior to the offer from Mr. Greene. Whether or not these were the offers considered by the directors, it was not stated.

Victor-Monaghan stock was Monday selling around 143, the point to which it advanced some time ago.



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57 Worth Street

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SELLING AGENTS FOR
SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

OFFICES:

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Besides Covering Every Domestic Market we Have the Largest
Export Outlet of any Commission House in the U. S. A.

—THROUGH—

Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1865

The World's Largest Distributors and Converters of Cotton
Piece Goods

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Carrying a stock of American Cotton Piece Goods for
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with branches in
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Havana	Santo Domingo	Melbourne	Lima
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WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 22 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

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THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON, Ga., Ala., and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



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P. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Crop Condition.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the July 25th condition at 67.2, indicating a crop of 11,516,000 bales.

The July 25 condition indicates a yield of about 143.9 pounds per acre.

Condition by States.

The condition of the crop by states follow:

Virginia 88; North Carolina 82; South Carolina 64; Georgia 48; Florida 52; Alabama 66; Mississippi 63; Louisiana 68; Texas 71; Arkansas 68; Tennessee 69; Missouri 70.

Drop in Wheat Not a Serious Business Factor.

E. T. Meredith, former U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, says that the effect of the drop in wheat has been greatly exaggerated.

"The entire income of American

farmers received from wheat," said Mr. Meredith, represents but ten per cent of the total income of the farmers as a group. Then that commodity which represents ten per cent of the total income is only ten per cent lower in price than it was a year ago. It appears then, that so far as the price of wheat alone is concerned, the present price of corn is as much higher than the price for that a year ago as wheat is lower, and in as much as there are more than three times as many bushels of corn produced as there are of wheat, this very increase in the price of corn greatly exceeds the shrink in wheat. Whether corn will maintain its high price I do not know, but if it does, those who are both corn and wheat growers, which is a large number, are, at least, in no worse situation than they were a year ago, and many of them are in a much better situation.

"It is interesting to note that a ten per cent drop in wheat (ten per

cent a bushel is only equal to but three and one quarter per cent of the wealth produced each year by our dairy cows and that the American hen produces more new wealth than the total wheat crop alone.

Multiplication of Colors Makes Hosiery Men Blink.

New York hosiery jobbers are chafing under the strain of too many colors. The Sunday advertisement of a New York department store, announcing a number of new Paris colors on silk hosiery retailing at \$1.75 to \$7, aroused a strong reaction in jobber circles. Here are the colors:

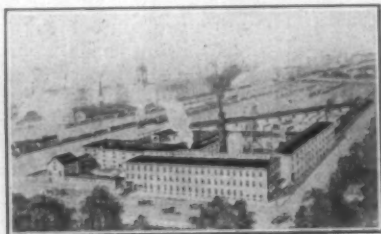
"Aeroplane," "Petit Gris," "Armure," "Dragon," "Argent," "Vanille," "Mauvesque," "Pommery," "Ficelle," "Faune," "Cacao," "Casoar," "Platine," "Quo Vadis," and "Or."

"When our customers, the retail-

ers, hear of these advertisements through their market representatives here they immediately want us to get them those colors," said one jobber, who is close to being so disgusted with the color situation that he would gladly see all colors returned to plain browns, reds, grays, etc.

Mexican Cotton Growing Resumed.

Washington, D. C.—Cotton growing has been resumed in the Sonora River Valley, Mexico, the Commerce Department was advised today by Consul Yost, at Guaymas. About 2,000 acres were planted this season, he reported, and after a lapse of several years during which time but little attention was given the industry, due to disturbed conditions, cotton growing is being resumed on a considerable scale.



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President

GEORGE G. BROWN
Treasurer

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Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

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Catalog on Request

Manufacturers of
Spools of Every Description
Speeders, Skewers, Warp and
Filling Bobbins, Twister
Bobbins, Northrop Loom
Bobbins.

Walter L. Parker Co.

LOWELL, MASS.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

NEW MILL EQUIPMENT

Southern Representative

Charlotte Supply Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

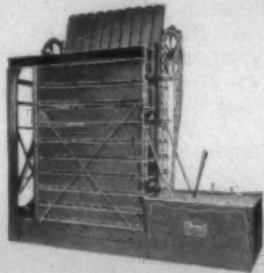
BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL, MASS

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

Largest Line in U. S.
Baling Presses



Electric Power
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There's an Economy for every baling purpose. Backed by over quarter Century's experience.



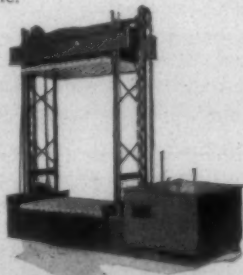
Hand Power
Waste Baler

Guaranteed to make more bales at less cost per ton, equal conditions. Let us prove it.



Electric Power
Yarn Press

Tell us your needs and let us co-operate. We may save you considerable.



Electric Power
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Write Economy Baler Co., Dept., S. T. Ann Arbor, Mich. Ask for new catalog.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

J. KIRK ROWELL
TEXTILE MILL SPECIALTIES

KRON DIAL SCALES

BACKED BY A SERVICE ORGANIZATION
ECONOMY BALING PRESSES
SAVE LABOR-HEAVY BALES-FAST WORK
ATLANTA, GA.

Prof. McSwain Will Teach Designing in Greenville.

Greenville, S. C.—Prof. C. W. McSwain, who has been associate professor of weaving and designing in the textile department at Clemson College, has tendered his resignation, to take effect September 1, at which time he will come to Greenville to become director of textile education in the New York School district of the city.

The teaching of textile work in the school system will be pioneer work for which Prof. McSwain's long experience at Clemson, and his close study along textile lines, especially fit him.

Mr. McSwain is a graduate of Clemson, class of 1908, and along with the regret at losing him, is coupled the pride the college feels in this recognition of his ability and training.

Judson Man Arrested on Charge of Having Three Wives.

Though a charge of bigamy where it is alleged that a second wife was taken by a man before his mate died or gave him a legal release is somewhat common in this community, as in all others, it is rather seldom that a man here is charged with marrying three times without being relinquished by any of the three.

However, such is the nature of a charge preferred against Albert Lee Brown, employee of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C. He was arrested Tuesday afternoon in the Judson community and has not yet arranged bond for release from the county jail, where he is being held. The warrant was issued before Magistrate George Batson by the father of the girl whom Brown is alleged to have taken as his third wife.

At the time of his arrest Brown was living with the girl alleged to have been his third wife in the Judson Mill community, it was said.

United Hosiery Mills Suspend Operations.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—As a result of the failure of a large number of employees to report for work, the United Hosiery Mills, one of the largest manufacturers of hosiery in the South, suspended operations for an indefinite period. Between 1,000 and 1,200 people are affected by the closing of the plant.

President Frank L. Miller, in commenting on the action of the management in closing the mill, stated that a number of employees had failed to report for work, for one reason or another, and that the mill could not be operated efficiently with the reduced force. He estimated that from a third to a half of the force were out.

Mr. Miller said that many of the employees probably wanted a vacation during the hot weather, and that still others preferred not to work while there was a strike in progress in one department of the mill. About 100 employees of the boarding room have been out for some time in protest to the new wage scale.



Mayview Manor and Cottages

“In The Heart of America's Alps”

OPEN JUNE 8TH TO OCTOBER 1ST

The Highest Point on the Blowing Rock Plateau

At 4,500 elevation Mayview Manor commands sweeping panoramic views of Grandfather Mountain, Mount Mitchell, Table Rock, Hawk's Bills, Clingman's Dome and the beautiful John's River Valley. The scenery is unsurpassed in America.

Azalea, Laurel and Rhododendron

Will be in bloom during the first month of the 1923 season which will insure an added interest and beauty to guests who arrive early in the season.

Amusements

Golf, Tennis, Riding, Motoring, Tramping, Trout Fishing, Swimming Dancing.

Resident physician. Dietitian. Telephone in each room. Cuisine unexcelled. 1923 season under management of John J. Fitzgerald, of the Pinehurst organization

For Further Information Address
Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

Rates, \$42.00 and up per week, American Plan

Ideals

To think only of the best, to work only for the best and to expect only the best results from every effort is the ideal of the modern textile manufacturer.

To assist in attaining these desired results is the ideal for which the special purpose alkalies

Wyandotte Textile Soda
Wyandotte Concentrated Ash
Wyandotte Kier Boiling Special

were manufactured and for which no care is spared to insure their efficiency, uniformity and dependability.

That this ideal has been realized finds proof in the constantly growing demand for these alkalies by mill men who take pride in the quality of their product and in their ability to attain these results on a basis of justifiable low cost.

Ask your supply man.

THIS TRADE MARK



IN EVERY PACKAGE

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan



Some Recommendations

EQUINOX MILLS

Anderson, S. C.

H. P. Hunter, Supt.

We wish to say that we have used MI CLEANSER for the past SIX YEARS, on contract for our yearly requirements. MI CLEANSER has proven SATISFACTORY. Will thank you to continue shipping our monthly requirements until otherwise advised.

NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.
CHARLES NICHOLS
Pres., Treas. & Genl. Mgr.

Intermediate and Finisher Picker.

(Continued from Page 14)

the 45-tooth change gear as a one-tooth gear in the above equation. That is, $1 \times 30 \times 7 \times 3.1416$ which

$1 \times 21 \times 36$

is .8726 constant for knock-off change gear. This constant when multiplied by the number of teeth in any change gear will give the length of lap produced with this gear. The correct gear to use may be found by dividing the length of lap required by the constant.

Intermediate and finisher pickers are provided with draft change gears. The draft of the intermediate picker is usually about 4.25 and that of the finisher about 4.50, when there are four laps being fed in at the back. The draft of an intermediate or finisher picker is found along the same principles as that of the breaker picker. This is, start with the diameter of front roll as the first figure above the line and the calender roll gear as the first figure under the line and trace the gears on back to the feed roll, keeping the driving gears under the line and the driven gears over the line, ending with the diameter of the feed roll under the line. The changing of the draft on the picker does not effect the speed of the beaters, fans, cakes or the delivery rolls, but only effects the speed of the feed roll. A larger draft change gear will drive the feed rolls faster, causing them to feed more cotton and thus lessen the draft, while a smaller draft change gear will decrease the speed of the feed roll, feeding in less cotton and increase the draft.

The draft constant may be found by figuring through the gears just as for the draft with the one exception that the draft gear is left out and the figure one (1) substituted. One thing of importance to keep in mind in figuring draft from the constant is that when the draft gear is under the line in the calculation the constant must be divided by the draft gear to obtain the draft, and that constant divided by draft is the necessary draft gear. Whereas, when the draft gear is above the line in the calculation the constant must be multiplied by gear to get the draft, and the draft divided by constant to get the change gear. This same rule will apply to knock-off constants and production constants.—A. R. Hill, in "Progress."

Cotton Spinning Race.

Boston, Mass.—Pointing to the competition in the cotton business between the Carolinas and New England, especially Massachusetts, the Morning Herald, under the caption, "The Cotton Spinning Race," said editorially, in part:

"It is interesting to see how North and South Carolina race in their cotton spinning competition with Massachusetts as states which stand in the front line of extensive growers of superior cotton, and also as states where the kind of labor required is plentiful and cheap. They

obviously enjoy important advantages in comparison with this Northern state. But they were late in extending their work from the growing to the manufacturing stage, and might have been later still if Northern capital had not inspired the vision and stimulated the erection of the experimental mills. The experiment has been signally successful, their spinning industry is firmly established, and they are making up for the lost time by running their machinery at an extraordinary pace.

"Consider a few of the significant figures disclosed by the newly issued report of the Department of Commerce on activity in the cotton spinning industry for June, 1923. It is worth while to learn what they mean. In Massachusetts last month the number of spindles in place was 11,970,824; while in North Carolina the number was 5,500,537 and in South Carolina 5,125,208, making together 10,625,745, or 1,245,079 fewer than in Massachusetts. But what was the number of spindles active in those states during the month? In Massachusetts the active spindles numbered 10,469,258, while in North Carolina they were 5,364,490 and in South Carolina 5,943,221, making together 10,407,711, or only 61,457 fewer than in the Bay State. The greater activity in the Carolinas is notable. "What then in each of the three states was the number of active spindles hours in the month? Here comes a startling revelation. In Massachusetts the number of active spindle hours was 1,974,649,111, while in North Carolina the number was 2,870,543,421 or 905,894,310 more.

Twist Standardization in Yarns Being Studied.

Washington, D. C.—A study looking toward twist standardization in yarn, has been undertaken by the textile division of the Bureau of Standards for the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. It will lead later into an investigation of the determination of dye value in hosiery.

The work is in charge of E. M. Schencke, research fellow of the association at the textile division, with the co-operation of F. R. McGowan, chief of the division, and his associates of the regular staff.

The investigation of twist is expected to lead to standard terms by which a manufacturer may know readily the number of twists to the inch in the yarn, a factor which differs considerably. It also will go into length of cotton fiber used in yarn, with a view of fixing various standard specifications.

Tensile strength, thickness of fiber, and other factors also will be included in the study, which is expected to consume about a year. All kinds of yarns will be included, single, carded, combed and piled, each being tested with different grades of cotton.

A practical laboratory is being assembled in the textile division, under the direction of the association for the dye determinations

tests, which will begin some weeks hence. Dye manufacturers are co-operating, and much of the apparatus is being lent the fellowship.

The effect of various dyes on hosiery as to tendering or weakening the textile, fastness to light, reactions under various conditions of laundering, etc., will be tested. Both domestic and imported dyes will be used in these experiments.

The dye determination will not be an attempt to standardize dyes, but to inform hosiery manufacturers of the practical results of application of various dyes, why the same shade applied to different knits will not produce the same results, etc., This work will require many months, it is expected.

Special Textile Trains From the Carolinas.

Three special textile trains, to be loaded solidly with the products of Carolina mills, will be operated daily by the Southern Railway System, beginning today, according to announcement made yesterday from the Southern's offices in Charlotte.

All cotton factory products for points outside the South will be handled in these trains, which will run on fast schedules and be given to special trains handling peaches and other perishables. Trains will be run from Greenville, S. C., to Potomac Yards, Va., handling textile freight moving all-rail to eastern destinations; from Greenville to Pinners Point, Va., handling freight moving via boat lines to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, and Boston; and from Spencer, N. C., to Cincinnati, Louisville, and east St. Louis, with a connecting train from Hayne, S. C., to Asheville, handling freight for the east, including twenty-five daily package cars for destinations on beyond the Ohio river.

Solid cars loaded by the mills as well as package cars loaded at the Southern's assembling stations at Spencer and Hayne, S. C., will be handled on these trains. No short-haul freight will be handled on them and there will be no switching at intermediate terminals.

The establishment of this service exclusively for cotton factory products strikingly illustrates the growth and diversification of the textile industry in the Piedmont territory, the variety of goods now being turned out, and the wide range of destinations to which they are moved, having influenced the management of the Southern to inaugurate these special trains as a further contribution to the upbuilding of the textile industry in the territory it serves.

German Mills Purchase Heavy Stocks of Wool Via England.

Berlin, July 29.—German woolen mills are buying large quantities of Australian and Argentine wools, according to reports current here, which state that the orders are being placed through houses in England. The purchase of wool on the heavy scale indicated is attributed to the fear of German woolen manufacturers of difficulties in the way

SEPTIC TANKS

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To

Atlantic City, N. J. and Niagara Falls, N. Y. Good for 18 days including date of sale.

Reduced fares now in effect to Summer Resorts in North Carolina and Virginia.

For detailed information apply to Ticket Agent or address

E. W. Long, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

W. L. McMorris, Gen. Passenger Agent, Norfolk, Va.

of obtaining supplies of raw material later on to meet existing and future business. The feeling of uncertainty said to prevail regarding the replacement of existing stocks of raw material is intensified by the continuous rapid slump in the mark, which it is believed will make it all the harder for the mills to finance purchases of raw materials in future.—Daily News Record.

British Cotton Trade Emerging From Depression.

Manchester, Eng.—That the British cotton trade which has long been in a stagnant condition is gradually emerging from depression was the view expressed by William Howarth, managing director of the fine cotton spinners' association, at a meeting of the Bolton Association of Master Cotton Spinners held here recently.

Mr. Howarth, in discussing the outlook, went so far as to predict an early return to full-working time in the mills in the near future. At present the Lancashire plants are operating on a half time schedule.

The association went on record as being unanimously opposed to Governmental control of the cotton industry. It was the opinion of the meeting that the proposed advisory board for the trade sponsored by Sir Charles Macara was altogether unnecessary.

Scientists Seek to Increase Cotton Yield.

Tallah, La., July 27.—Entomologists at the United States Department of Agriculture Experiment Station here hopes to see, as a result of their researches, the enactment of uniform state laws to compel the dusting of all cotton with calcium arsenate from airplanes, or by auxiliary machinery where planes cannot be utilized. The dusting, it is claimed, would result in the maximum control of the boll

weevil, which has caused the loss of untold millions of dollars to the cotton growers of the South.

The boll weevil has been controlled on dusted acreage, it is stated, but untreated acreage has permitted the reproduction of the pest and a continuation of devastation. The weevil depends primarily upon the cotton plant for food, and the poisoning of its entire food supply, according to the experts, would permit maximum control. This can be done only through the compulsory treatment of all cotton, and legislative acts are regarded as necessary for a successful campaign.

The entomologists are using airplanes here in their experiments, after having tried many machines for distributing dry calcium arsenate and the poison in solution. They declare the dry poison offers the greatest possibilities of control, as it can be broken up into particles fine enough to reach all parts of the plant, which is not possible with the water globules.

Texarkana Plans Cotton Mill—\$500,000 Company Forming.

Texarkana, Tex.—Texarkana business men are planning to organize a company and establish a large cotton textile mill. The Texarkana Chamber of Commerce has formed a textile committee of F. E. Pharr, chairman; W. R. Grim, N. P. Sanderson, R. W. Frost, T. L. Temple, Sr., J. A. Buchanan and Sam Alston, which will organize a company with at least \$500,000 capital for the establishment of a large textile mill.

Members of the committee have visited Dallas, where they conferred with officials of the Texas Chamber of Commerce and others interested in the cotton mill construction and enlisted the aid of these officers. The proposition is being well received and it is believed that the mill will be put in operation in the near future by Texarkana business men.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____

Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

Dyer _____

Master Mechanic _____

Buying Diamonds and Silk, Not Wheat and Cotton

Another matter that brings no joy to the farmer whose foreign market is drying up while the prices of his products go down, is the news of increasing prosperity among those who patronize the diamond and silk stores.

For the first eleven months of the fiscal year the value of imported uncut diamonds was \$9,288,641, as compared with 2,225,150 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while the value of uncut diamonds increased from \$28,316,440 to \$48,751,701. Imports of pearls doubled in value, while the importations of silk stuffs were vaulted at \$415,797,416, an increase of \$116,000,000 over the value of the imports in the

same months of the year before.

There is plenty of prosperity somewhere. The dirt farmer wants to locate some of it.—Columbia State.

Russia to Buy Cotton for Textile Industry.

Vienna, Italy.—The Viennese papers report that the Russian Government decided to buy up for the national textile industry 20,000 pud of the old cotton crop and 8,000,000 pud of the new crop from Turkistan. The purchase of the new crop will take place in the period from September, 1923, until July, 1924, and the price has been fixed at eight gold rubles per pud. The total sum needed will be 36,320,000 gold rubles. The government will also try to

get hold of the available cotton in Bucharra, Persia and China, and means to spend 46,400,000 gold rubles for its purchase.—Daily News Record.

Sees Improvement Coming in Textiles.

"Although at the moment conditions in textiles are not satisfactory I am confident that we shall see a marked improvement by fall," Edwin Farnham Greene, treasurer of Pacific mills, is quoted as saying in a Boston dispatch to the Wall Street Journal.

"There are no large stocks of goods and curtailment by manufacturers is preventing any accumulation," he said.

Mr. Greene's estimate of the present situation in textile circles will be of particular interest locally because of Mr. Greene's connection with the Pacific mill's development at Groce.

The dispatch states further: "The Pacific Mills statement for six months ending June 30, showing net sales of \$25,045,282, and net profits of \$2,759,485, the latter equivalent to \$6.89 a share on the \$40,000,000 common, is one of the best ever turned in by the big textile concern. The full year's dividend at present \$6 rate was thus more than earned in the first six months.

"Statement for corresponding period last year showing but \$11,076,331 net sales and net profits of only \$27,384 makes a sorry showing compared with the present statement; but it should be, of course, remembered that for over three months of the first half year of 1922 the northern plants of the company were practically closed by the textile strike which spread over New England.

"In spite of the sweeping curtailment in textile manufacturing, Pacific continues to operate its spinning and weaving machinery to capacity. The only restriction in output is at the print works, where a four-day schedule is in effect."

An English Cotton Bureau.

A scheme has recently been proposed by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of England to form a cotton bureau. The object is to place members who are compelled to buy cotton to meet their immediate requirements in touch with members who have a surplus of cotton, in order to see whether a mutual accommodation can be arranged. If this were done, the committee point out, it would not only be of great assistance to members, but it would ease the position in regard to the stocks of cotton in Liverpool.

Certain spinners, who purchased cotton in the expectation that there would be a reasonable run are embarrassed by having stocks of cotton for which they have no immediate use.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Chamber of Commerce, through Burt C. Blanton, its industrial engineer, has opened negotiations with several Northern textile mills, with a view to locating a dyeing and finishing mill in Texas of sufficient capacity

to handle all the cloth manufactured by the various mills. It is declared that such a plant should have a capacity of at least 100,000 yards of cloth a day, and should be in a position to double its capacity on comparatively short notice. The textile industry in Texas is growing so rapidly that it is difficult to estimate what it will be in two or three years from now. It is believed that the proposed dyeing plant can be secured for Dallas.

Gastonia, N. C.—An issue of \$70,000 in 7 per cent cumulative first preferred stock of the Ruby Cotton Mills, of Gastonia, N. C., is being offered for public subscription by Southern investment brokers. The new issue of preferred stock brings the total capitalization of the company up to \$220,000, there being \$150,000 in common shares outstanding.

The present issue, it is stated, is for the purpose of completing machinery payments and for a small addition to the plant. Earnings by the mills have been over 16 times preferred dividend requirements according to the company's statement. The new stock is being offered at par and accrued interest.

Band director and instructor wishes to locate in live town. Have had 22 years' experience; married, have family. Can furnish best of references. Address Bandmaster, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Second hand wanted for small spinning room, 7,000 spindles. Applicants must have best character. State age, experience and wages expected. "Second Hand," care Bulletin.

COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery For Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.
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For Sale

10 Three section Gordon-Hay cleaning machines, 45 inches wide. Complete with Bramwell feeders. In operation

MAGINNIS COTTON MILLS,
New Orleans, La.

WANTED: Position as cotton classer and stapler. No mill can attach too much importance to staple, breaking strain and other spinning qualities. There's where the troubles begin. Can reduce cost of raw material by my method of mixing, and know the merchandising phase of the cotton line. Now employed by mill of 12,000 bales capacity with a national reputation for its cloths. I am now seeking a field of greater usefulness in a plant of larger consumption. Classer, care Bulletin.

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The teeth of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing penetrate the belt lengthwise leaving the long burden bearing fibres intact. The belt is not weakened as it is when holes are punched. Each tooth of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing is clinched down flat binding the belt fibres in equal service making "Every Tooth a Vise." No matter what the pull or twist in service, these teeth when properly clinched bind the belt in a grip of steel.
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In England at 135 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C. 2



"Every Tooth A Vise"
Just a Hammer to Apply It
For Every Size and Kind of Belt

Unusual Cotton Year Ends.

(Continued from Page 10)

a keen disappointment. For a time the exports this season have been they ran far ahead of the same dates last year. But gradually they began to lag behind and the total for the season will approximate only 4,800,000 bales, against 6,125,000 last year and a "high" in the last ten years of 9,036,000 bales in 1913-14. There is no doubt world's business of all kinds has been hard hit by the political turmoil in Europe, that hotbed of intrigue, of wars and rumors of wars for the last 2,300 years, since the battle of Arbela transferred the seat of power from Asia to Europe—to that "peninsula of Asia" which has only recently lit up the whole world with the glare of the greatest war of all time only to be succeeded by a kind of darkness from out of which some 300,000,000 people are only now beginning to grope their way. It has upset the world's trade as it never was before. It may mean a revaluation of grotesque European currencies by assigning greater value to gold coin. Nobody knows. But with the German mark down to 4,000,000 to the pound sterling it is evident that something must be done. The Ruhr tangle for the moment seems hopeless. It affects not only the trade of Europe and America but of the rest of the world. Politics have had not a little to do with the condition of business at home and abroad. At one time a kind of boycott in the Far East hit Lancashire. Low currencies, of course, hit the Continent. And in this country high taxes, high cost of living, the high tariff and the spread of radical ideas which has recently taken shape in the election of radical Senators in the Northwest gives reflective men concern. Also commodities have been hurt by Government interference. The Government interfered in the sugar exchange. The Capper-Tincher law hit the grain farmer. He is beginning to see it. They say he is after the political scalp of some of its progenitors. There is no doubt that the reduced buying power of the American farmer, now getting 80c for his wheat as against \$2.46 per bushel during the war, has been greatly reduced. And this has certainly hurt cotton and cotton goods. All cotton men know this.

So far as the price of cotton is concerned it has reached a new "low" for the season within a few days. What is ahead? Much depends on the weather in Texas. It has had a prolonged drouth with temperatures as high as 114. Oklahoma has been in much the same case. But, of course, Texas is the main thing. A continuation of hot, dry weather in that State will cut down its crop. No one is in doubt as to that. The size of the crop may be determined within the next two or three weeks. It is anywhere from two or three weeks late. Of course, the boll weevil damage is also late. It waits upon the development of the bolls. Boll weevil injury may be an outstanding factor in the world's cotton trade in the coming fortnight. The Government

crop report will deal with July. The vital point is the weather during the first two weeks of August. Things that happened earlier in the season may signify little. Last year in the early part of the season the crop indication according to the Government was 11,400,000 bales. Even on August 1 it pointed to 11,449,000 bales. On September 1 it indicated 10,775,000 bales. It turned out to be 9,730,000. Let it be recalled that on July 1 the indication this year was 11,412,000 bales. Last year on August 1 indication of 11,450,000 bales had to be reduced to before the end of the season 1,720,000. Therefore thoughtful men will not bank entirely on the Wednesday report from Washington this week.

Finally, there is no doubt that supplies are down to a low stage. It will be nip and tuck in the world's cotton trade unless there is a good sized American crop this season. A famine has been avoided once but such luck may not attend the season of 1923-24. There is no such big carryover as in recent years. In America it may amount to something over 2,000,000 bales, as against 3,100,000 in 1922 and some 7,200,000 in 1921. But if there should be a revival of business would even a crop of 12,000,000 bales be any too large? It seems doubtful. And if a crop indication of 12,000,000 bales by the Government this week should have to be reduced in the same proportion as last season it would mean a crop of only 10,300,000 in the end. This may not occur. The conservative merchant hopes it will not occur. But the point is that August will decide the crop this year and that nobody knows what August weather is going to be. And just now the stock in United States ports is only 216,000 bales, against 500,000 a year ago and 1,347,000 two years ago. Liverpool holds only 408,000, against 427,000 last year and 1,095,000 two years ago. The Continent has only 214,000, against 300,000 more a year ago and 370,000 more two years ago. The world's stock of cotton is down to 2,100,000 bales, against 3,840,000 last year, 6,150,000 in 1921 and 4,925,000 in 1920. Foreign and domestic mills are none too well supplied. Visible and invisible supplies, in other words, are down to a very critical stage. There must be a good sized crop in the United States this year or there will be a bad pinch ahead with corresponding prices. On the other hand, if August weather is good and the crop turns out well it may easily happen that prices may go still lower.



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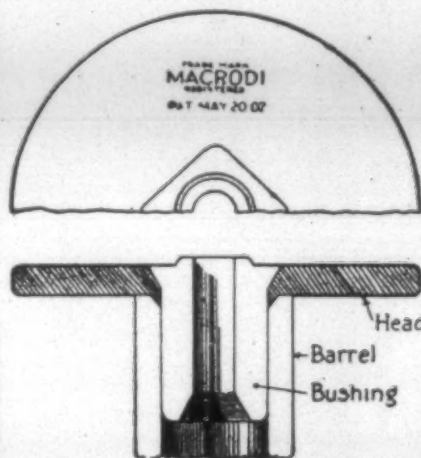
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Durable — Economical

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WARP DRAWING MACHINES
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

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Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways
Sliver Lap Machines
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Detaching Roll for Combers
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**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED**

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The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Jobbers Had Good Half Year.

Summing up sales totals for the first six months of 1923 many houses report to the National Wholesale Dry goods Association that they had a much better spring business this year than for 1922, although the past few months have been quiet.

While insisting on purchasing in a conservative way says the association's latest market letter, wholesalers declare they must complete preparations for fall business as far as primary market conditions will permit.

Napped goods business has been good and the movement of cotton blankets continues active, the wholesalers report. Buying of bleached goods at the new low level has been fair but conservative.

Many representatives of houses attending the mid year meeting of the wholesalers association of dress fabric buyers, which is an auxiliary of the National Wholesale Dry Goods association, report increased volume of sales for these six months from 20 to 25 per cent.

Must Complete Preparations.

"They declare that, while insisting on purchasing in a conservative way, they must complete preparations for fall business as far as primary market conditions will permit.

"Some changes in fashion may serve to diminish the use of such a product as gingham for strete wear. But even in this item, some optimism is shown and manufacturers declare as one commission merchant aply expressed it, that 'production must follow distribution' and that production will not take place unless distributing conditions justify.

In other words, the mills do not wish to pile up surplus stocks unless justified by conditions among distributors.

"Gingham continues to hold its fundamental demand as a 'utility fabric' and many distributors feel that while gingham does not happen at the moment to be fashion's favorite, it is still economy's refuge.

Gingham Delivery Discussed.

"The gingham committee of this association conferred with the committee of gingham manufacturers of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and considerable satisfaction was secured as to the prospect of improved deliveries, although the natural delay incident to gingham production is a factor which cannot be ignored.

"The raw cotton market shows so little action recently that it cannot be said to control the price situation, but the large production of finished goods and the change in the rate of demand seem to have been greater factors.

"Manufacturers declare that many current gray goods prices are so much below proper levels based on any possible cotton figures early or late, that any change in the situation, should it come, will have quick effect on prices.

"The frequent evidence of curtailment of production would seem to show that manufacturers are not satisfied to pile up surpluses which might later overhang the market to its disadvantage, but they declare that they are unwilling to produce in excess of orders and will continue

to handle the situation with the best judgment they possess.

Wide Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow Cases.

"Since the return to the previous price basis of these goods, the demand has been fair but conservative in character without any haste being exhibited on the part of the wholesalers.

Napped Goods.

"Napped goods have moved well in the hands of the wholesalers and business promises to be of satisfactory volume throughout the fall season.

"Competitive conditions have been very keen among the distributors, but they continue to feel better satisfied with 'napped goods conditions than with conditions in several other fabrics.

Cotton Blankets.

"The movement of cotton blankets has continued active with a price situation fairly firm and promise of improving business through the fall.

"Dress fabric buyers in the mid-year meeting referred to the large sale of new fabrics such as flock dot voiles, organdies, dotted swisses, and of a few other fabrics during the past season, but the concentration of opinion concerning fabrics for the spring 1924 was not arrived at and while reports indicated that many fancy goods for spring 1924, there was much uncertainty concerning the style trend for next season."

Cotton Cloth Exports for Fiscal Year

United States exports of cotton cloth for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, aggregated 541,155,847 square yards, valued at \$86,517,370, a decrease of 11.73 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 12.46 per cent in value over the comparative figures for 1922, which totalled 613,052,518 square yards with a value of \$76,934,270. The increased valuation the textile division of the Department of Commerce explains, to some extent reflected higher prices of cotton goods, but in a larger measure was due to the tendency which has been apparent throughout the year to export a greater proportion of finished goods as compared with grays. Compared with shipments in 1922, exports of cotton cloth in 1923 showed a decline of 96,000,000 square yards in unbleached cotton cloths, 12,000,000 square yards in bleached goods, a gain of little more than 2,000,000 square yards in prints, and 4,000,000 square yards in yarn dyed, while piece dyed goods registered an increase of 29,000,000 square yards. Cotton duck held its own with slight changes in the proportions of unbleached, bleached and colored.

New Canadian Artificial Silk Factor.

As a result of the tariff change in Great Britain contemplates the in the last budget, one of the largest manufacturers of artificial silk contemplates the immediate establishment in Canada of a factory sufficiently large to supply the whole Canadian market. For several years Canada has imported considerable quantities of artificial silk.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which-ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

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Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



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FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

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Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
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DISINFECTANT

We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
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DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

How to Advance One's Self in the Textile Industry.

(Continued from Page 12)

don't want to learn them. It is because some men have not learned these things that they are not prepared for advancement. There are plenty of men who want to be advanced. There are plenty of places specially well trained. They must know the specialty required of them before taking the job. Of course, life is too short to learn all about cotton manufacturing. Cotton manufacturing is a vast, intricate industry, and cannot be wholly learned in a life time. But the trouble is that so many men who want to advance know only the easy things about the industry, and the positions to be filled need the men who know some of the hard things about the industry. Moreover, they must know that they know some of the hard things. It is useless to imagine that they know. This is not a dream, but facts. We close with the famous "Arab Philosophy":

"Men are four:

1. "He who knows not and knows not he knows not; he is a fool. Shun him.
2. "He who knows not, and knows he knows not—he is simple. Teach him.
3. "He who knows, and knows not he knows; he is asleep; awaken him.
4. "He who knows, and knows he knows—he is wise; follow him!"

Made-in-Carolinas Exposition.

"North Carolina Home Day," Tuesday, October 2nd, and "South Carolina Day," Wednesday, September 26th, will be feature days at the Made in Carolinas Exposition in Charlotte, September 24th to October 6th, according to a tentative arrangement of the program for the exposition, adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition Company here. The North Carolina and South Carolina days will be the biggest days of the exposition period, on which will be centered most of the great attractions that are being engaged for this period.

Invitations to Governor Cameron Morrison, of North Carolina, to be at the exposition on North Carolina Day, October 2nd, and to Governor Thomas B. McLeod, of South Carolina, to attend the exposition on South Carolina day, Wednesday, September 26th, have been extended by the exposition board of directors. Senator Simmons and Senator Overman, of North Carolina, and a number of other distinguished North Carolinians have also been invited to attend the Exposition with Governor Morrison, and invitations to the two South Carolina senators and other distinguished Palmetto state citizens have gone forward for South Carolina Day.

Civic clubs in the larger cities of the two sister states have been asked to send out invitations to friends and relatives of the members to "come home" to Charlotte on the two big days of the exposition. The North Carolina day especially will be in the nature of a great home coming of the sons of the state to view what has been accomplished

commercially and in manufacturing industries of North Carolina, as exhibited at the exposition.

The board of directors of the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition Company has been advised by a number of cities in the Carolinas that delegations from these towns are being formed to come to Charlotte on September 26th and October 2nd and many of these delegations will be accompanied by bands of music and other boosting paraphernalia to advertise these communities.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition here yesterday J. C. Patton was elected secretary and general manager of the Exposition; J. C. Robinson was elected field manager for the Exposition Company, and arrangements made to carry on the preliminary work of the great exposition rapidly from now until the opening of the show. The meeting was presided over by L. H. McClaren, president of the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition Company, of Charlotte.

The exhibition space in the big building in Charlotte on Park Avenue has been rapidly sold, and preparations are being rapidly made to place the manufacturing and commercial exhibits in order.

It was announced by the directors that a full schedule of the musical program incidental to the exposition will be announced in a few days. Some of the greatest artists of the country have been engaged for the week of the exposition, it is stated, and a full program for each day of the big show is being worked out by a committee appointed for that purpose.

New DuPont Dye.

The dyestuffs department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company has just placed on the market a bright, bluish color known as Pontachrome ast Red E. It is stated that it has excellent fastness and is particularly recommended for dyeing material intended for men's wear and for the higher grade of ladies' dress goods, as well as for mohair upholstery materials, etc.

It dyes very evenly, and being also very soluble, it is suitable for use in all types of dyeing machines and can be used equally well on loose wool, yarn and pieces.

Like Pontachrome Red B., which is yellow in shade and Pontachrome Fast Red E., excels in fastness in some respects, the new color is frequently used as a shading color for greys, tans, browns, etc.

Pontachrome ast Red E is usually dyed by the top chrome method but it can be applied on a chrome mordant or by the chromate process. Somewhat fuller and deeper shades are obtained when dyed on a chrome mordant, but the dyeings are slightly inferior in fastness. Cotton and artificial effects are left white, but pure silk threads are stained considerably.

The Irbit Fair, which closed on the 7th of March showed a turnover of about \$2,000,000, about 37.5 per cent of the trading being in textiles, according to the Russian Economic Review, says Consul G. C. Hanson, Harbin, China, in a report to the Department of Commerce.



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Cotton Notes

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Drastic declines in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts occurred during the week ending July 27. Spot cotton declined nearly 3 1-2c per pound and October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined about 2c per pound. July future contracts at New York went out at noon on July 25 at 23.45c, as compared with the close of the previous week of 26.47c. The lack of demand, coupled with the beginning of the movement to market the new crop cotton from Texas, were some of the causes attributed to the shrinkage in prices. Reports from dry goods centers indicated a lack of demand with tendency on the part of manufacturers to curtail production until more definite opinions can be formed regarding the outcome of the new crop. Reports continue to indicate drought and excessive temperatures in both Texas and Oklahoma.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets on July 27 was 22.84c per pound as compared with 26.21c the previous week. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 21.50c, against 23.50 last week. The volume of sales in the South was considerably larger than for some time, due to movement of new cotton.

Certificated stock at New York on July 27 was 28,162 bales, and at New Orleans, 9,842 bales. Total stocks

all kinds at New York, 49,904 bales, and at New Orleans, 51,975.

New York future contracts closed July 27: October, 21.50, December, 21.50, January 21.30, March 21.45, May 21.47. New Orleans closed: October 20.89, December 20.93, January 20.95, March 21.05, May 20.98. New Orleans spot cotton 23.00c.

Exports for the week amounted to 45,871 bales, against 39,958 bales the corresponding week last year.

Japanese Imports of Cotton Yarn Decreasing.

Japan imports only a limited quantity of cotton yarn, all of which is in the finer counts. That the United States has failed to secure a reasonable share of this trade is indicated by the import figures for 1922, which show that of the 9,373 piculs (1 picul equals 132.27 pounds) of cotton yarn imported into Japan 9,270 piculs came from Great Britain and only 103 piculs from the United States. The principal classes of cotton yarn purchased abroad are gray and mercerized, dyed yarns being rarely imported. The counts required are 42s, 60s, 80s, 100s and 120s and of these numbers, the quantity of 42s and 120s is negligible. The bulk of the imports of 60 counts. During 1919 and 1920 there was some importation of low count yarns from China, which did not compete with the English products. Three cotton spinning mills in Japan with a combined spindlage of



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approximately 92,000, have produced 868,000 pounds of an average of 40 counts monthly for several consecutive months. Some other mills have at times averaged as high as 40s for their entire production and most of them have spun some yarn of 100 counts, although their average at the present time is below 30s. The import of increasing quantities of long staple cotton presents not only the possibility that present foreign purchases of cotton yarn will show no increase, but that they may even register a substantial decrease. The predominant size of imported yarns is 60s, and with a little more care and improvement in spinning, the total annual shipments from abroad of this quality of yarn can be offset by an increase of less than 5 per cent in the quantity manufactured by those mills which can now spin 60s and higher.

The Chinese spinning industry is showing such progress that it is now evident that the export of low count yarns from Japan to China must surely register a decline. This will prove another incentive to increase the count of yarns for local weaving requirements so that the available spindleage may be as fully employed as possible.

Japan is now a potential market for American yarns, and, unless future policy dictates a change, there will be a lessening need for foreign yarns. The preference of the Japanese trade for English yarn is attributed to the familiarity with and long use of the British product.—Commerce report.

American Grey Goods Encountering Keen Competition.

Exports of unbleached cotton cloth from the United States in the fiscal year 1923, declined 41.23 per cent in volume but only 23.35 per cent in value, compared with 1922, reflecting the advance in average export prices per square yard from 9.24 cents in 1922 to 12.05 cents in 1923. Such conspicuous losses are evident in many important markets that the nature of the competition which American grey goods are encountering may be of interest. In Turkey, while American brands of sheetings continue to be standard, Japanese rivalry is especially keen for they are offering sheetings inferior to the American in quality, at prices about 20 per cent lower. In Argentina, Brazil is offering brins (coarse sheetings), cottonades, and khakis, at prices lower than European quotations, which in turn are under American prices. Japan is also quoting very low prices for grey goods. In Chile, American grey sheetings are meeting strong British and some Dutch competition. Chinese and Japanese grey sheetings are making inroads in the Philippine Islands largely because of prices. A number of factors have operated to reduce American sales of grey goods in India, among them being a general oversupply in certain lines of cotton goods and the agitation for the use of cloth of domestic manufacture. China is becoming more and more able to supply its own needs particularly in the coarse yarns and cloths. Japan has also been a factor in this market, but the recent boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese has resulted in the reshaping

ment of Japanese grey goods from China to the Philippines. It must be remembered in this connection that British India and China have always and continue to be primary British markets.

Dye Imports.

Washington.—Imports of coal tar dyes through New York in June aggregated 247,474 pounds with an invoice value of \$257,803. This compares with 261,869 pounds, valued at 292,340 in May; 242,022 pounds, valued at \$256,751 in April; 312,809 pounds, valued at \$301,436 in March; 194,709 pounds, valued at 199,640 in February; and 197,309 pounds, valued at \$185,344 in January, the January report being incomplete, as it covers only part of the month.

Imports for the first six months of 1923 total 1,205,718 pounds, valued at \$1,235,511, except the small quantity not checked early in January. In the twelve months of the calendar year 1922, coal tar dye imports aggregated 3,982,631 pounds, valued at \$5,243,258, so that proportionally imports are running below those of last year. In 1921, dye imports were 4,252,941 pounds.

Imports of other coal tar chemicals in June aggregated 215,538 pounds, valued at \$30,292. Imports of other synthetic organic chemicals aggregated 6,397 pounds, valued at \$16,850.

Of the total imports in June, 50 per cent came from Germany, 35 per cent from Switzerland, 10 per cent from Italy, 3 per cent from England and 2 per cent from Canada. Germany's percentage increased, as compared with May and April. The five dyes leading in quantity in June were patent blue, idanthrene brown R, Tyrogene blue, Erio blue A. B. and Ciba violet B.

Man at Pomona Falls in Vat of Boiling Water.

Greensboro. — George Livingood, young man at the Pomona mills here, fell in a vat of boiling water in the mill today and when he was fished out large quantities of skin slipped off his back and arms. He is in a hospital tonight, and is expected to recover.

His life was saved almost by a miracle. A large piece of cloth was being run through the vat on rollers and it was to adjust the strip of web that he went over the hot pool. He lost his balance, but had presence of mind to cling to the cloth, instead of going under the surface of the pool.

Dutch Cotton Situation Improved.

In spite of serious labor troubles at times and a number of other drawbacks, the Dutch cotton mills have had a fairly active spring season, and have prepared for further activity in the immediate future by increased imports of raw cotton, Consul General George J. Anderson reports to the Department of Commerce. Compared with the first four months of last year the imports of raw cotton and cotton waste for the first four months of the present year show an increase of cotton increasing 529 mshrdlucmfwy 3,500 metric tons, American raw cotton increasing 529 metric tons.



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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — While yarn business was again small during last week, there were many encouraging signs in the market and yarn men are much more hopeful of a return of buying activity. The disparity between July and October cotton is causing less concern and other factors are more favorable to the buyer. Both buyers and sellers are showing more confidence in the market. There are some weak spots in the market last week, some carded numbers being reduced about one cent a pound. These reductions were not general and applied only to a few counts. The entire range of yarn prices is now approximately the same as prices a year ago.

Yarn stocks are reported light in most quarters and it is also said that there has been less consigning of yarns by spinners during the present dull period than has been the case in former years. Curtailments among mills both East and South is still very marked and present production is the smallest that has been noted in years.

Insulators sent in numerous inquiries during the past week, with some orders being placed for delivery in November and December, the amounts ranging from 20,000 to 150,000 pounds.

The fine combed mills are showing little disposition to lower quotations and inquiries showed that combed yarns were firmer than they had been in some weeks. A fair sized sale for 60-2 was reported at 83 cents; mercerizers bought medium sized quantities on the basis of 82 to 85 cents for 60-2.

The fact that almost all yarn counts are good buys at today's prices is becoming more and more apparent to buyers and it is expected that buyers will place substantial orders as soon as their minds are relieved of the idea of lower prices at this time.

Yarn prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Southern Two Ply Skeins

8s	-----	a34	16s	-----	a37	
24s	-----	42	a	10s	-----	a36
8s	-----	a35	14s	-----	a37	

Southern Two Ply Warps

26s	-----	44	a	16s	-----	a39		
10s	-----	a36	20s	-----	a40			
20s	-----	a39	24s	-----	43	a		
30s	-----	46	a	26s	-----	44	a	
40s	hi	57	a	30s	-----	47	a	
12s	-----	a37	40s	ordin'y	-----	56	a	
14s	-----	a38	40	hi	gr	-----	57	a

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarn

8s	-----	a34½	24s	-----	40½	a
10s	-----	a35	26s	-----	41	a
12s	-----	a37	30s	-----	43	a
16s	-----	a38	40s	-----	56	a
18s	-----	a38½	30s	dbl. cd.	46	a
20s	-----	a39	30s	ty in	39	a
22s	-----	a40				

Southern Single Skeins

4s to 8s	-----	a34	20s	-----	a39
10s	-----	a36	26s	-----	a41
12s	-----	a36	24s	-----	a40
14s	-----	a37	30s	-----	a45
16s	-----	a38	40s	-----	a46

Southern Single Warps

40s	-----	55	a	16s	-----	38	a
8s	-----	34	a	20s	-----	39	a
10s	-----	36	a	26s	-----	43	a
12s	-----	37	a	30s	-----	46	a
14s	-----	37½	a				

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins

8s and 9 3-4 slack	-----	35	a
8s 3-4 tinged tubes	-----	33	a
8s 3 & 8s 4 hard white warp twist	-----	34	a
10s & 12s 3 & 4 ply hard white	-----	37	a
yarn tubes and skeins	-----	37	a
Same, warps	-----	38	a

Southern Two Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps.

20s	-----	a52	40s	-----	a65	
8s to 16s	-----	a50	50s	-----	75 a	
20s	-----	a52	60s	-----	80 a	
24s	-----	a54	70s	-----	90 a	
30s	-----	a	60	80s	-----	1 05a 10

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.

10s	-----	48	a	26s	-----	56	a
12s	-----	48½	a	28s	-----	57	a
14s	-----	49	a	30s	-----	58	a
16s	-----	49½	a	36s	-----	63	a
18s	-----	50	a	38s	-----	64	a
20s	-----	51	a	40s	-----	65	a
22s	-----	53	a	50s	-----	75a	80
24s	-----	54	a	60s	-----	80	a90

Mill Offers Prizes to Neatest Housekeepers.

Statesville.—The Statesville Cotton Mill company has recently awarded \$50 in prizes to the housekeepers with the neatest and most attractive premises in the mill village. This is the second year the company has made awards and the improvement in the attractiveness of the village is evident. In the distribution of prizes this year, Mr. Walter Morrow received \$15; Mrs. S. C. Adams, second prize, \$10; Mrs. S. M. Templeton, third prize, \$7.50; Mrs. R. B. Fann, fourth prize, \$5. There were four other awards, the winners in order of selection being Mrs. W. K. Connelly, Mrs. J. A. Knight, Mrs. C. P. Munday and Mrs. J. M. Bost.

F. B. Bunch, secretary and treasurer of the Statesville Cotton Mill Company; W. C. Sykes, superintendent and eight overseers of the plant will leave Thursday morning for Black Mountain to attend the industrial conference between employers and employees, which will be in session there from Thursday thru Sunday.

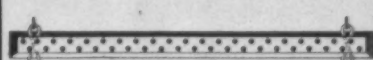
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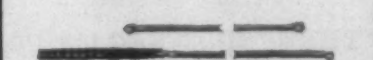
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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were more encouraging last week. Inquiries were more numerous and were of such nature as to indicate substantial sales within the next few weeks. Prices were somewhat firmer and there was a larger business in both unfinished and finished lines. The new prices on percales, on a basis of 12 1-2 cents for 4-4 64x60s, helped renew the confidence of buyers, the reductions representing the lowest prices that can be expected for a long while. Large sales of print cloths have been made recently at low prices that are no longer obtainable and prices have advanced from an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard from the low level.

Colored goods that were offered from stock at low prices during the week were taken up. New lines of gingham have been shown and buyers are expecting new prices within a few days. In some cases, these goods are being sold at prices to be named later. Prices on bleached goods were steadier and they have sold more freely. Curtailment of production continues very large and additional cloth mills are expected to operate intermittently during August. The drop in production is considered a very important factor at this time. It is pointed out that unless buyers wish to be confronted with widely fluctuating prices in a buying season they will see the advantages of placing orders that will obviate the necessity of curtailment.

There was better trading in job-bink houses during the past week. Retailers placed more orders and while these purchases are not really large, there is plenty of evidence that retail stocks are in clean shape where staple lines are concerned. Wash goods, domestics, and silks shared in the improved jobbing trade last week.

The print cloth market was more active and prices higher as the week closed, advances of an eighth cent being paid for some styles. Bidding for 64x60, 5.35 yard goods at 8 1-2 cents was active on Friday, with mills steadily declining such offers

and holding out for higher prices. ported.

The market for sheetings was not very active, small sales being reported in most centers. In cotton duck, competition is very keen. A fairly good business in special duck constructions was reported.

There has been practically no change in the tire fabric situation. The fluctuations of the cotton market has had little effect on prices. Tire plants are concerned only with their immediate needs and are giving scant attention to their future requirements. Quotations showed no change for the week. The low price for carded peeler cords was reported around 53 cents, with the maximum reported at 58 cents.

The new percale prices at declines of from 2 1-2 to 3 cents from those named in April created much interest. It is pointed out that the new prices are based on 17 cent cotton. Mill men are saying that prices cannot go any lower citing the strengthening of print cloth prices and stressing the likelihood that percales will soon go higher.

Printed sateens are selling well through the converting trades and they are increasing popularity. is noted on polka dots. Good business for the past month is also reported by houses handling high quality domestic swisses

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28 inch, 64x64s, 7 cents; 64x60s, 6 3-4 cents; 38 inch 64x64s, 9 1-8 cents; brown sheetings southern standards, 15 cents; tickings, eight ounce, 30 cents; denims 2.20s, 23 cents; staple gingham, 19 cents; dress gingham, 21 1-2 cents and 24 cents; prints, 9 1-4 cents.

Cotton Movement from August 1, 1922, to July 27, 1923.

	1923	1922
Port receipts	5,721,185	6,084,471
Interior receipts	7,262,889	7,224,067
Interior stocks	278,391	388,830
Southern spinners' takings	4,470,731	3,936,128
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COTTON

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Want Department

Wanted.

Position with mill or cotton firm as classer. Five years actual experience, both long and short staple. Can also furnish best of references. Prefer North or South Carolina. Classer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Want second hand for small card room on colored work. Must be good manager of help. Good opportunity for right man. Give reference in first letter. Address Luther Atherton, Overseer Carding, Autauga Mills, Prattville, Ala.

Wanted—Clerical position with cotton mill in North or South Carolina by young man 24 years old as bookkeeper, supply clerk or paymaster. Best of references furnished. Bookkeeper, Care Bulletin.

Roller Coverer
Want position as roller coverer or helper. Six years experience and can give good references if required. Address Roll Coverer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Section man wanted for small spinning room with 36 spinning frames in small town. Applicants must have best character. State age, experience and wages expected. Address replies to Section, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED: 1 Underwriters steam fire pump, 1,000 gallon capacity per minute; must be in perfect working condition and subject to insurance inspection. Hawthorn Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C.

WANTED: One Barber-Colman Hand Operated Tying in Machine that will tie in Warps up to 40 inch goods average number twelves. Box 437, Spartanburg, S. C.

Wanted: District Manager in Southern territory to take over established dyestuff business. Only man of proven ability and familiar with trade considered. Address "Dyestuff" care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Bands

Braids Tapes Cotton Rope

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Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand Jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night, but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x80s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced an drelable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, slashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3856.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7 1-2 years. N. . . mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 5 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3863.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 35, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3864.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober, now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3865.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3867.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3868.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3869.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osbaugs, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 48. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 360 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 28 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 18 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.

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For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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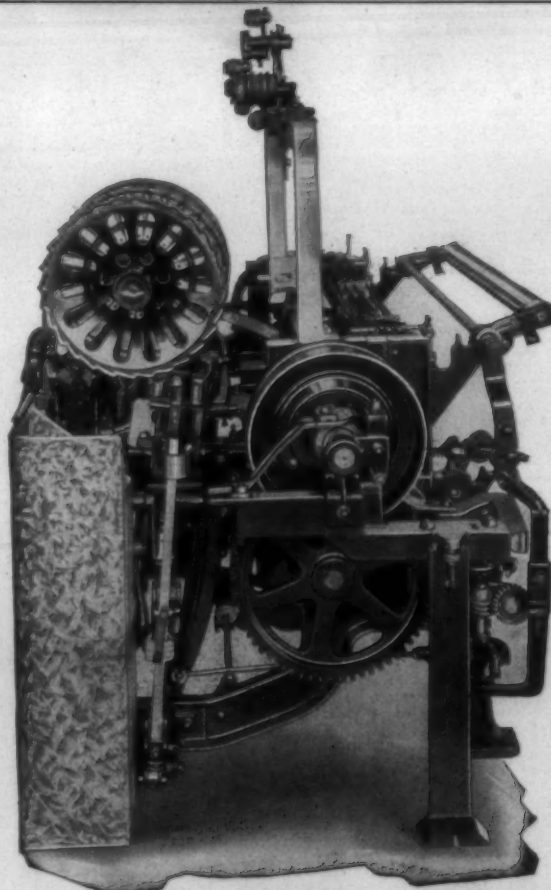
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